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The Bombay Chronicle

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A pleasant and palatable laxative of use in various forms of constipation
"Just the laxative the modern people need."
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VOL. XXV 213 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Mediterranean Conference Doomed?

Germany Toes Italian Line Of Action

ROME-BERLIN AXIS AT WORK

Refusal To Sit At Same Table As Soviet Russia

LONDON, September 8.

Germany's reply to the invitation to the Nyon Conference is interpreted in foreign political circles in Berlin as a refusal to attend. It is presumed that Italy's reply will be on identical lines.

The actual text of Germany's reply has not been definitely drafted, but it is expected to be delivered to-morrow afternoon.

Soviet's Second Note

The Soviet's second Note to Italy has provided an occasion for German political circles to re-emphasise the complete identity of Rome and Berlin views.

It is pointed out in Berlin that neither Germany nor Italy will ignore the fact that the situation created in the Mediterranean by the Soviet move will require consultation between the Powers concerned.

Anglo-French Attitude

Mr. Eden who leaves London by air to-morrow will dine with the French Foreign Minister to-morrow 'en route' when M. Chautemps and M. Blum will also be present.—Reuter's Special.

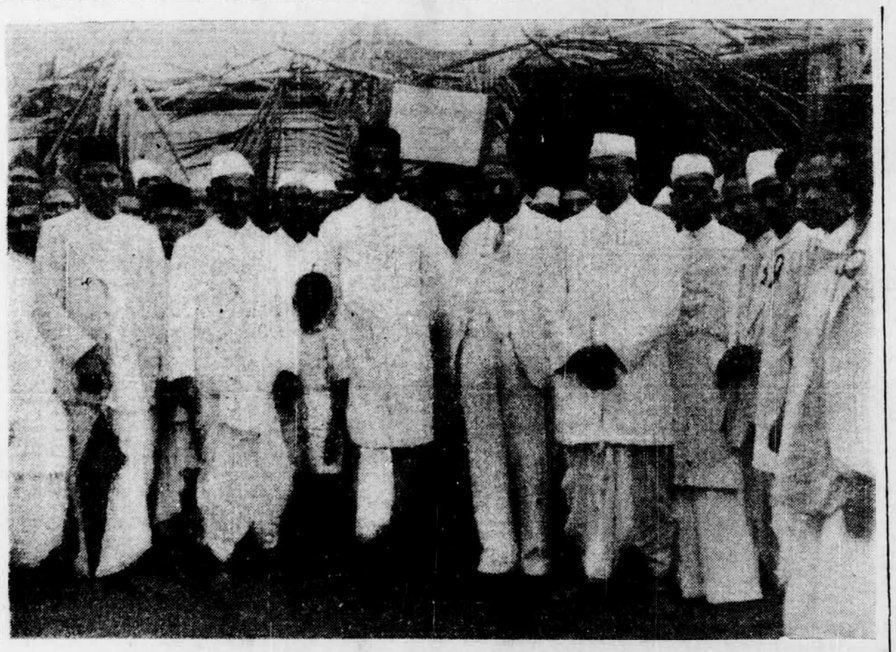

Photo taken when the Akhil Padmashali Samaj presented an address to the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and Dr. M. D. D. Gilder on Wednesday morning at the Markandeya Ashram, Kamatipura.

China's Retort To Japanese Blockade

AIR FORCE TO MEET MENACE

Request To Friendly Naval Merchant Vessels

SHANGHAI, Sept. 8.

Japanese aeroplanes bombed a crowded refugee train from Shanghai when entering Sungkiang according to a Chinese Official announcement.

All the five coaches were destroyed. Three hundred Chinese were killed and 400 wounded.

RETORT TO JAPANESE BLOCKADE

According to a Foreign Office note to representatives of Foreign Powers, the Chinese Air Force will be compelled to take appropriate action against Japanese naval vessels on the Chinese coast.

China requests friendly naval merchant vessels to exercise the utmost care to maintain a safe distance from Japanese warships and transports.

This is China's retort to Japanese blockade.

British Cabinet Meets

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The morning's Cabinet meeting lasted two and a half hours. The Cabinet met again in the afternoon for three quarters of an hour, several Ministers including Mr. Eden remaining behind at the conclusion.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The first full meeting of the Cabinet since July was held in the offices of the Cabinet Secretariat in White Hall instead of 10, Downing Street, which is under extensive alterations.

The Ministers had a full agenda with the consideration of the proposed Nyon Conference regarding the Mediterranean situation, the Far Eastern question, the Geneva programme and the Japanese interim reply to the Note as regards Sir H. Knatchbull-Hugessen.—Reuter.

PREMIER RESUMES HOLIDAY

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The Premier returns to Scotland to-night to resume his holiday. No further Cabinet meetings are contemplated in the near future.—Reuter's Special.

British Delegation To Nyon Conference

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The British delegation to the Nyon Conference will be led by Mr. Eden assisted by the First Sea Lord, Sir Ernle Chatfield, another naval expert and Sir Robert Vansittart.—Reuter's Special.

RUSSIA REAFFIRMS ACCUSATIONS

ROME Sept. 8.

The Russian Charge d'Affaires called on Count Ciano and handed in a second Note rejecting the Italian reply to the first and reaffirming the accusations.

Following the receipt of the second Russian Note, it is generally felt that Italy and Germany will refuse to sit at the same table as Russia, though no formal reply to the Franco-British invitation to the Mediterranean Conference has yet been given.—Reuter.

ITALY'S PIRATIC ACTION EXPOSED?

MOSCOW, September 8.

The "Izvestia" says that the Russian Note places before Italy the necessity of divulging her future intentions and adds that by her bare denial of facts which have become known to the whole world, Italy confirms her responsibility for the piratic actions in the Mediterranean.—Reuter's Special.

"ABSOLUTELY INTOLERABLE"

MOSCOW, Sept. 8.

Accepting the Anglo-French invitation to the Mediterranean Conference, the Soviet Government considers the attacks of certain and primarily Italian warships on merchant ships should be recognised as absolutely intolerable.

The Government asks why the invitation was sent to Germany since the Conference aims at discussing only questions directly connected with the Mediterranean. The Government also demands that Spain be invited to the meeting.

Soviet spokesmen declare that they consider the Italian rejection of the Soviet note on "Piracy in the Mediterranean" as unsatisfactory and add:—"We shall continue to assert accusations against Italy."—Reuter.

FR. SOCIALIST CONFIRMS RUSSIA'S CHARGE

PARIS, Sept. 8.

A detailed accusation that Italy is responsible for attacks on shipping, is published in the Socialist organ, "Le Populaire."

The writer says that Russia is only telling Italy what all the world knows, namely, that Italian submarines torpedoed merchantmen in the Mediterranean and Dardanelles.

He adds: "We are even in a position to state that the submarines in question were certainly two Italian craft of the Archimede type Let the Italian Government try to justify the movement of these two submarines in August."

At the same time the writer observes that the dispatch of the Soviet Note is inopportune.

ROME: The Italian newspapers reject the charge that the submarines, which sank the "Woodford" and the Soviet ships were pirates and say that the ships were carrying supplies or arms for "the Reds" in Spain, and so deserved what they got.—Reuter.

Eight Spanish Warships In Action

ALGIERS, September 8.

Eight Spanish warships are be-

(Continued On Page 7, Col. 6).

U. S. Cotton Bureau Report Bearish

Total Production, 160,98,000 Bales

Record Yield Per Acre: Drop Of Rs. 4 In Local Market

BOMBAY, September 8.

The second official U. S. A. Cotton Bureau Report was published to-day.

The official estimate of the indicated production was 1,60,98,000 bales or about 5 lac bales more than the last estimate; the condition was given at 75 per cent. of the normal, and the yield per acre 228.5 lbs. The estimated yield per acre this time is higher than any hitherto indicated in the history of American cotton.

Favourable Weather Sequel

The yield reflects the anticipated results of the long spell of continuously favourable weather which the plants enjoyed in July and August. The estimated acreage as on July 1, was 34,192,000 acres. But 1.3 per cent acreage was abandoned afterwards and hence the estimated acreage on September 1st is given at 33,736,000 acres.

TOTAL GINNINGS

Total ginnings of 18,71,000 bales were recorded till 1st September. The Bureau report issued during the last month indicated the production of 1,55,93,000 bales, yield 223.3 lb. crop condition 81.3 per cent and ginnings 1,43,000 bales.

Private estimates ranged from 150 to 164 lac bales production. But the average expectation was around 157 lac bales. And hence the cotton markets all over the world considered the report as a bear point.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened quiet with December position hoverings around 9.25 But after the publication of the Bureau report the market opened with a weak tone December position being quoted at a decline of 17 points to 9.07 The market weakened to 9.04—20. But at this point the market became steady in view of less favourable weekly weather report and hence selling was not aggressive. The rate improved to 9.07 again and the market remained quiet thereafter.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool market closed at 5.37 plus 1 with January position before the publication of the report; but the market reopened afterwards with January position being quoted at a decline of 8 points to 5.30. The decline proceeded further with January position being quoted at 5.23—10.

LOCAL MARKET

Trading in Broach April/May contract started at Rs. 190-8-0 at 7-30 p.m. on the local cotton market. The rate improved to Rs. 191-4-0 before the receipt of the Bureau report. After the publication of the indicated production, the market opened with an easy tone with Broach A/M contract being quoted at Rs 186-8-0. The market went down to Rs. 185-8-0 on liquidation by tired bulls in the initial stage but bear-covering by big operators and the unfavourable weekly New York weather report steadied the market with the rate being quoted at Rs. 187-4-0 at 11 p.m.

Issues Before A. I. C. C. Meeting

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

One of the most important subjects that would engage the attention of the All-India Congress Committee meeting to be held at Calcutta on October 30 is the question of ratification by the A.I.C.C. the resolution of the Working Committee recommending office acceptance in the Congress majority provinces. The question regarding the Zanzibar clove industry is also likely to be discussed.

Another matter of local importance which would await the decision of the A.I.C.C. is the question of separation of Calcutta from the District Committee and its transformation into a separate electoral province like Bombay. The object behind this proposal is, it is learnt, the facilitation of work of the Congress Committees in this province.—United Press.

Dates Fixed For Oct. 30 And 31 For Calcutta Session

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

The Associated Press definitely understands that as a result of representations made by Congressmen in Bengal, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has fixed October 30 and 31, and November 1 for the meeting of the A.I.C.C. to be held in Calcutta.

U. P. PRISONERS IN ANDAMANS

LUCKNOW, Sept. 8.

Replying to Mr. Harsahai Gupta in the U. P. Legislative Council to-day, Dr. K. N. Katju stated that at present there were 696 life convicts and 121 term convicts in the Andamans whose places of domicile were in the United Provinces. There were five Terrorist prisoners in the Andamans belonging to the Province, but the Government had no information regarding the exact number of political prisoners. The U. P. Government had asked the Government of India for the repatriation of all their prisoners, except those, who voluntarily chose to remain there.

Dr. Katju added that it was the intention of the Government that no prisoners should be sent in future to the Andamans.—A. P.

DIET VOTES EMERGENCY POWERS

TOKIO, Sept. 8.

The emergency session of the Diet closed after unanimous approval of the Supplementary Budget and eleven bills giving the Government emergency powers to place Japan's whole economic fabric on a war footing.—Reuter.

JAPANESE BOARD BRITISH SHIP

Incident Near Macao: Papers Demanded

HONGKONG, Sept. 8

The British steamer "Taishan" was stopped near Macao, just outside the British waters and boarded by a Japanese officer and five men from a destroyer, after warning shot was fired across her bows

The ship's papers were demanded, and the vessel was held up for 35 minutes

The owners are making full report to the authorities.—Reuter.

FOR DEFENCE OF HAINAN ISLAND

HONGKONG, Sept 8.

The Chinese are rapidly reinforcing their garrison at Hainan Island, 300 miles to the south of Hongkong, in view of the anticipation of a Japanese attack on it.

A Chinese reconnoitring plane reports that six Japanese warships have concentrated outside the French waters near Kwang-chow-Wan, and that three Japanese warships were seen in Hianan Straits.—Reuter.

CHINESE COUNTER-ATTACK SUCCEEDS

SHANGHAI, Sept. 8.

The Chinese counter-attacked on all fronts at night time, and machine-guns duels and hand-to-hand fighting raged throughout the night.

The Japanese claim that the attacks were repulsed, but admit that they have vacated Yuehpu, five and a half miles from Paoshan, because the troops there were rushed to relieve the Chinese pressure in Paoshan.

The Chinese are now in full possession of Puehpu.

The Japanese resumed their offensive this morning, aided by severe land and naval bombardment, and claim to be progressing, but the Chinese state that the attack is not making headway.—Reuter.

VICEROY DISALLOWS

Question On Military Treaties Of Govt. Of India

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, September 8.

Mr. Avinashilingam Chetti has been informed by the Secretary of the Assembly, that the Governor-General has withheld consent to his question whether Government had made any military treaties with any countries other than Burma; if so, which were those countries and what were the terms of those treaties.

SUBHAS ELECTED ALDERMAN

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, who was proposed by the Congress Municipal Party, was elected (uncontested) as Alderman for the seat caused vacant by the death of Mr. B K Basu at a meeting of the Corporation to-day.—United Press.

STOP DIGGING OPERATIONS

LUCKNOW, Sept. 8.

In deference to Muslim sentiments and in view of the urgency of the matter, the Hon: Mr. Pearelal Sharma, Minister for Education, has issued telegraphic orders stopping, pending an inquiry, all digging operations by the Improvement Trust, Allahabad, in a plot of land stated by Muslims to be a graveyard.

Shah Abdul Faiz, Secretary, Allahabad Civil Liberties Union, interviewed the Minister in this connection. Shah Abdul Faiz, in a statement to the "Associated Press," said that the matter was brought to the notice of the City Congress Committee and the Civil Liberties Union. The local officials inspected the spot. He stated that the Minister treated the matter sympathetically.—A. P.

INDIAN TROOPS AT HONG KONG

SHANGHAI, September 6.

The 5/6th Rajputana Rifles arrived in Hong Kong to-day from Calcutta aboard the "Elephanta" and disembarked.

The "Elephanta" is now leaving for Shanghai to embark 500 to 600 Indians there who have voluntarily decided to evacuate.

Eight hundred of the 1,500 Japanese residents in Hong Kong left to-day for Japan voluntarily.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced Surgeon for a Hospital. F.R.C.S. (England) will be given preference. Apply stating terms and pay to President, Lady Willingdon Ashaktashram, Surat, before 30-9-1937. (6776)

Wanted—Immediately for Sir Ganga Ram Training College for Women and High School, a trained lady lecturer for the B.T. Classes and to teach in the School. Thorough knowledge of English essential. Foreign qualifications preferred. Apply to the Hony. Secretary, Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society, the Mall, Lahore. (6783)

Clerk wanted urgently for Bata Shoes Stores. Salary 60/-. Apply Box No. 8996, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Clerks, Second Guards for Railway. Apply with two annas stamps. R. K. Cowsis, Superintendent, Fatehpore Biouch, (Gurgoon). (8999)

Wanted a Lady Graduate with Sanskrit knowing, Gujarati to coach up a girl and a boy studying fourth and seventh respectively, salary about Rs. 40 per month. Apply stating qualifications, Post Box No. 550, Bombay. (9004)

Wanted:—(1) An Honorary Surgeon, (2) An Honorary Physician at the State General Hospital Baroda. Registered Medical Graduates with qualifications not less than M. D. & M. S. of Bombay or M. R. C. P. (Lond.) & F. R. C. S. (Eng.) should apply to the Chief Medical Officer Baroda State with testimonials as to the previous work done by them and honorarium expected. (6756)

Wanted—Paid Inspectors to appoint agents and to organise and sell our Marriage Certificates for Rs. 5 each. Salary Rs. 50 p.m. Allowances extra. Apply: The Sudhama Provident Funds Ltd., New Delhi. (8962)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Dutton's 3 Day Shorthand. Only 6 rules and 29 characters. Practice quickly, gives speed of 150-200 words per minute. Write now for Free First Lesson:—The Dutton College, London, Indian Headquarters, Delhi, 6. (8949)

Wanted candidates for Radio, Electrical, Wireless, Telegraph and Commerce. Reduced Fee. Recognised exam[illegible]ons. Railfare paid. "Guide" on annas two.—Royal College, (E), Dadar, Bombay.

429. ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Mr. D. Sehiah, Mandapaka, Tanuku Post, West Godavari District wants to dispose off his Patent No. 23445, accepted on 7th June, 1937. The invention is a most useful type of Electric Sign Flasher of cheap production especially suitable for advertising public everywhere. Individuals or firms interested in the matter may request the inventor to arrange free demonstration and interview at Bombay. Requests must reach the address before 20th September, 1937. (9001)

422. RADIO SETS & SUPPLIERS

Philips Radio Service for Philips Radio sets in the workshop of Philips Electrical Co. (India) Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay. (9002)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

FOR SALE.

1. One secondhand worthington, triple expansion, surface condensing engine, used in water works.
2. One secondhand worthington Internal plunger pattern double acting on both section and delivery with multiple India rubber spring with closed valves, used in water works and vertical tubler Boiler i.e., complete set of water pump in working order.
3. One fire engine.

Offers invited personally or by tenders.

(Sd.) G. P. VERMA
Secretary,
Municipal Committee.
Harda, C.P

Harda, 6-9-37.

6769.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the Thirtieth September, 1937, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1937, and the report of the Directors and Auditors.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. D. D. Romer, who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji, who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. D. M. Khatau, who retires in accordance with Article 119 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint the Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd September, 1937, to 8th October, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
JEH. R. D. TATA,
Director.

6772

Public Notices

NOTICE

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. SHADI LAL BHALLA has sold to me, the undersigned all the stock in trade only, and the Goodwill of the business of his firm known as "MODERNA" at 62-64, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, as from 22nd August, 1937; and since that date I have been carrying on the said business in partnership with Mr. S. K. Novatia as the sole Proprietors thereof. Mr. Shadi Lal Bhalla has no concern with the said business as from 22-8-1937. The undersigned or his partner Mr. S. K. Nevatia have nothing to do with the debts and liabilities of the business incurred by Mr. Shadi Lal Bhalla personally or in the name of his firm before 22-8-1937, for which Mr. Shadi Lal Bhalla is alone responsible in every way.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1937.

GIRDHARILAL,
"Proprietor Moderna."

6781.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 3 per share of Rs. 50 for the year ended 28th February 1937 sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Forty-fourth Annual General Meeting held on the 3rd September 1937 is made payable on and after Monday the 13th September 1937 between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 17th August 1937.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO., LTD.
Managing Agents.

Registered Office:
Temple Bar Building,
70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
3rd September, 1937.

6752.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd September, to 6th October, 1937, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Ad-interim dividend warrants at the rate of Rs. 2/8 per share, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1937, payable on the 23rd October, 1937, to Ordinary Shareholders of this Company whose names stand on its Register on the 23rd day of September, 1937.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board.
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

9th September, 1937.

6778.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FERROUS AND TEAKWOOD SCRAP AT G. I. P. RAILWAY, HAJI BUNDER DEPOT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, sell by Public Auction, at Haji Bunder Depot, (TO-DAY) THURSDAY, the 9th Sept., 1937, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) large lots of ferrous and teakwood scrap, including springs, engine blocks, fire bars, fittings, bolts, draw bars, engine frame plates, boiler pieces, engine tanks, wagon body plates, wagon underframes, coupling screws, gas holders, buffer plungers, brake blocks, fire bars, steel tyres, wheels, centres, skeleton wheels, steel tubes, cast iron chairs, casting bolts, nuts, spikes, screws, fish plate, keys coiled, steel slippers, iron sheets, loco non-loco boilers, wagon bodies, cuttings, punchings, steel rails, double headed shaping, drilling machines, scrap wooden sleepers, teak wood, C. I. parts furness, C. I. chairs, corrugated sheets, iron scrap, Girders, Tramway rails, frames, top wagons, etc., etc.

A deposit 10 per cent in cash on each lot.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of modern complete flat furniture, portable gramophone, Pictures, A.C. radio set, Kelvinator, wall-clock, glassware, crockery, platedware and motor car, etc., on (SUNDAY), the 12th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at "Marshall Lodge," opp. Post Office, Cumballa Hill. Property of Dr. Dickins. On view.

D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

GANDHI & CO.

Govt. Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW MOTOR CARS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Show Rooms of Atlas Automobile Co., opp. Hyland & Co., Hughes Road, by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor Mr. Fardunji Bhikaji Kheshwala, Proprietor of Atlas Automobile Co.

New 2 Lencia Cars and Hotchkis Car Model 1936.

Terms:—25 per cent deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

Just a Soldier's way of loving a maiden!

WATCH

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"CAPTAIN KIRTIKUMAR"

A SAGAR PICTURE

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BIBBO,
KRISHNA KUMARI,
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Directed by:
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Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 on Sat., Sun and Holidays

THE ALL-INDIA PREMIERE OF

प्रेमवीर

PREMVEER

India's 1st 100% Musical Comedy

NEXT SATURDAY AT

MAJESTIC

Kisans Fight Local Board Tax On Carts

Message Of Kisan Sabhas Carried From Village To Village

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, (By Mail.)

Kisans from the village of Gwalghat, Puram Gawli, Jinari, Bhatoli and Paulipathar situated on the South West of Jubbulpore met together on Kisan Day discussed the problems facing them.

Dr G. DaSilva, the newly elected (Congress nominee) President of the Jubbulpore Municipality along with Gulabchand Gupta, Badrinath Dube and J. Bukhari of Bombay explained to the peasants the significance of the Kisan Day and gave them the idea of the All-India Kisan Sabha and its manifesto.

This was the first occasion that the Kisans met to discuss their own problems. There was great enthusiasm amongst them. They decided to carry the message of the Kisan Sabha to their brother Kisans who were not present in the meeting. They resolved to form committees in their respective villages and convene a conference of the Kisans living in the adjoining villages in order to put for their united demand of reduction of revenue and rent, abolition of Malguzari system, cancellation of debt, and declaration of Moratorium and abolition of all coercive methods of revenue exactions.

The Kisans asserted that in the last election it was with their votes that the Congress was able to secure a majority and to-day the Ministers in the province were all Congressmen as such they hoped that the Ministers would do their utmost to see that their grievances were redressed. The party proceeded to the village of Karaoundi on the East of Jubbulpore. They exhorted the Kisans to form Kisan Sabha and brought to the notice of the Kisan as to why the Kisans all over India met together in order to chalk out their programme, for struggling against all elements that keep them downtrodden. Mr. Bukhari explained to the Kisans that their struggle was linked up with the struggle of the workers in the cities, and with the struggle for the national liberation of the country as a whole from the yoke of foreign domination.

Some of the Kisans brought to the notice of Dr. DaSilva the immediate problems of the Local Board tax levied on their carts as road charges. They complain bitterly that they are opposed to pay such taxes because their income was decreasing day by day. A section of the Kisans also brought to the notice of Dr. Silva how Seth Jamnadas Malguzar prevented them from using the passage which has been open to them over hundred years and demanding a tax for its use.

The doctor promised to help them in getting their grievances redressed.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON SUB-INSPECTOR

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, Sept. 8.

A reliable report of an assault made on Mr. Rane the Bavada Jahagir, Police Sub-Inspector by some refractory constables at Gagan Bavada, the Jahagir capital, reached here last evening and has created a sensation.

Inquiries in official circles show that while the Sub-Inspector was giving instructions to his subordinates regarding their duties at the police headquarters some of the police openly defied his orders and when the Sub-Inspector threatened to take disciplinary action against them, about eight constables, it is alleged, rushed upon the Sub-Inspector showering abuse and showering blows and threats upon their unfortunate victim. But for the intervention of some other policemen Mr. Rane might have received fatal injuries. At the request of Jahagir officials Kolhapur durbar has sent a small party of armed police to Bavada for guard duty and the Chief Police Officer along with Rao Sahib Sabnis, the Jahagir Secretary visited the place to make inquiries on the spot.

Rao Sahib Dalvi the Police Superintendent, Bavada, has arrested some suspects who are sent to jail custody.

Investigations are going on.

Savarkar To Be Welcomed At Nagpur

NAGPUR, Sept. 6.

At a meeting of the citizens held here last evening at the Maharashtra Office it was decided to accord a public welcome to Vinayakrao Sawarkar, the Maharashtra leader, and extend him the invitation to visit Nagpur when he tours Berar in the first week of October.

The meeting appointed a committee to make arrangements.—United Press.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN C. P.

Committee To Approach Mahatma For Evolving Scheme

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 7.

Rao Saheb Mahesh Dutt Pathak, Mr. D. K. Mohoni, Dr. D'Silva, Mr M. A. Kelkar and Dr. L. J. Kokardekar, Director of Physical Education, have been selected by the Hon'ble Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, Minister for Education to interview Mahatma Gandhi for evolving a scheme of primary education for the province. The consultation will last for about a fortnight.

CENTRAL BANK'S REVISIONAL APPLICATION

The full bench consisting of the Hon. the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Rangnekar and Mr. Justice Norman will hear to-day the revisional application filed by the Central Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, for the setting aside the order passed by Mr. I. S. Haji on 15th May, 1937, pursuance to the High Court order passed on 4th April, 1937, directing that inspection of certain books and documents be given to Mr. P. D. Shamdasani in the case filed by him against the auditors of the bank, alleging that their certificate to the effect, that the balance sheet of the bank as at 31st December, 1925, exhibits a true and correct view of the affairs of the bank according to the information and explanations given to them and as shown by the books of the bank, is false.

TEXTILE WORKERS PLACE GRIEVANCES BEFORE MINISTERS

C. P. Premier Assures Them Of Congress Support

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 8.

The Nagpur Textile workers placed before the Ministers at a public meeting their grievances and their demands for the withdrawal of wage-cuts recognition of trade union, and others.

Dr. N. B. Khare, Premier, said that the Indian National Congress stood for the uplift of the working classes and peasants. It was their duty to support their cause, which they will do to their best capacity. There was only one way of solving their problems and that was by unity, and strengthening their organization. He asked the workers to discontinue the drinking habit.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. K. Mehta, Finance Minister while emphasising that the solution of the labour problems lay in their own hands, said that without unity in their ranks they could not effectively use the weapon of "hartal". He also appealed to the audience to stop going to the toddy shops.

Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, the Educational Minister said that education was the panacea for all evils, which alone could get them rid off the drink habit.

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AROUND THE COURTS

NARIMAN WELCOMED IN COURT

Defence Counsel In Volkart Case

The case in which S. M. Rasquinho, a former employee in Volkart Bros. is charged under Sec. 408 for preparing false vouchers and getting moneys from the Cash Department in respect of Rs. 2,778-13-0, was taken up by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Magistrate was humorously heard to remark that "Facilities must be given to those that are in power" when Mr. K. F. Nariman applied for a late hour for the next hearing of the case on Saturday.

Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, cross-examined Mr. Jack Anderegg, the Chief Accountant of Volkarts until Mr. Nariman arrived in Court and was greeted by an expecting gathering of legal practitioners and members of the public.

The witness, in his cross-examination, denied all knowledge of the penalties imposed by the Customs on Volkart Brothers, especially the fine of Rs. 400 about four years ago on a certain meter testing plant of Swiss make imported in Bombay via Japan.

The witness also stated that there was no audit of the firm except an internal one. He also informed that all group or branch Officers of the firm were Europeans and that there was no Indian Officer except in the Milling Department which was also supervised by a European Officer. Witness admitted laxity in checking stock at the end of the year.

"Huge Conspiracy"

Mr. Nariman, in the course of the cross-examination, put to the witness that there was a huge conspiracy in the firm in which European Officers joined and made the accused a mere tool for defrauding the firm. Witness denied any such conspiracy.

When the hearing of the case was resumed on Tuesday, Mr. Earnest Schwartz, General Manager of Volkart Brothers, was cross-examined. He said that he was not acquainted with the procedure of the Bombay Office, though he was familiar with the work of the firm in Karachi.

Mr. Nariman remarked that if he had only spent half an hour, he could have picked up the entire procedure and routine work of the Bombay Office.

Witness admitted having reprimanded half a dozen European Officers, whose initials appeared in the vouchers, for their lack of vigilance and negligence.

Mr. K. F. Nariman took the witness to task for importing racial bias, when he stated "The European Officers would not stoop to fraud or accept bribe of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15." The defence counsel retorted by saying "Well, they would take if Rs 10 or Rs 15 are multiplied by hundreds and hundreds." Mr. Schwarts stoutly denied that European Officers in whom he had implicit trust were involved in a conspiracy to defraud the firm of which the accused was a tool.

Mr. Denayath, the Chief Cashier, was then cross-examined. Witness stated that he had no authority to make payment unless the vouchers were initialled by European Officers. The case is adjourned to Thursday noon.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A man with four previous convictions, two of them under the Gaming Act, was found guilty of the charge of keeping a common gaming house, by the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, on Tuesday.

He was Manno Moula Bux, a pan shop keeper, who was arrested by the Dongri Police at Frere Road on August 28.

He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Bhai Vishnoo, who was arrested by the Agripada Police at DeLisle Road on May 25, was found guilty of the offence of accepting sutta bets in a public place and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by the Girgaum Magistrate on Tuesday.

EXTREME PENALTY FOR MIDNIGHT MURDER

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Norman at the High Court confirmed the death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Thana on one Abdul Rehman Mahomed, a watchman, for the murder of Mahomed Ebrahim, a dock labourer.

On May 11 at 2-30 a.m. the accused entered the house of the deceased and put his hand on the face of the latter's wife. In the meanwhile, the husband woke up and the accused attacked him with a knife inflicting fatal injuries.

Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati defended the accused.

Mothers' Day In Bombay

The 34th annual gathering and 23rd Mothers' Day celebration of the Aryan Excelsior League were held on the Saturday evening at the Prarthana Mandir, Charni Road, when Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, Registrar of the University of Bombay presided.

English, Marathi and Hindi songs on mother composed by Messrs. I. R. Kirtikar, V. P. Nagpurker and B. G. Jogalekar respectively were sung by Miss Nalini Nagpurkar, Master S. W. Kothare and Prabhakar Nagpurkar.

The Hon. Secretary Mr. V. P. Nagpurkar read the report. Mr. D. D. Gadgil spoke on the occasion.

After distribution of prizes by Mrs. Kamala Dongarkerry, Mr. Dongarkerry spoke at length on the virtues and greatness of motherhood. He paid tributes to the steady work of the Aryan Excelsior League in the cause of unifying the various castes and communities in the City of Bombay. During the course of his speech he observed:—

"The importance of the mother to the life of her children cannot be exaggerated. Some one has pithily said that fathers make money, but mothers make character. This is so because a mother's influence begins even before the birth of the child and continues to dominate the child in its tenderest years, when it receives the first impressions which mould its character. It is she who teaches the child to lisp and to pray. She is its first teacher. Sitting at her knee, the child listens to stories of the brave and noble deeds of the great epic heroes and personages of history and learns the first moral lesson."

Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi hoisting the National Flag on the Belgaum District Local Board building during his recent visit to Belgaum. Mr. S. N. Angadi, president of the D.L.B., is seen on the left of Hon. Munshi. Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Narayanrao Joshi are also seen in the picture.

GANESH CHATURTHI FESTIVAL

The Hindus yesterday observed Ganesh Chaturthi festival when The elephant-headed son of Shiva and Parvati were worshipped.

The legend says, during the absence of Shiva, his wife Parvati, had made a figure of a boy with the scurf of her skin and breathing life into him had placed him as a guard at the entrance of the house, with strict instructions not to allow anybody inside while she took her bath.

A little later Shiva happened to come, but the boy would not allow him to go inside, though Shiva duly informed him who he was. Angry at the boy's impudence Shiva cut off his head and went inside.

When Parvati later came to know of this, she was stricken with grief and Shiva had to console her with a promise to restore the boy to life. The spirit attendants of Shiva were then sent to bring the head of anybody who was sleeping with his head to the North. Only an elephant was found sleeping in that position and its head was severed and brought and fixed to the headless trunk of the boy and the latter became alive again to the intense joy of Parvati.

Clay images usually of a pink or vermilion colour of Ganesh or Ganpati or Vinayak, as the God is known are installed in Hindu homes on this day and worshipped for one, five or ten days according to convenience and then immersed in a well, tank, river or sea.

In his hand he holds the broken tusk of an elephant,—a weapon, which he intended to hurl at the moon, because the latter laughed at the awkward movements of the God after the hearty feast. Ganpati is stated to have cursed the moon that any person seeing it on this night would hear evil reports of himself and so superstitious avoid looking at the moon on this night.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

In Aid Of School Of Indian Music

The variety entertainment arranged by the pupils of the School of Indian Music, on Monday evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, attracted a fairly crowded audience. The entertainment consisted of songs and dances of both the classic and folk varieties. Misses Kanchanwala Shirodkar and Sheela Pandit and Mrs. Shanta Ubhaikar and Mrs. Krishnabai Murdeshwar contributed most of the songs. Kumari Kanchanwala received an encore for her impressive rendering of a Konkani folk song of Goa. These ladies, all pupils of the school of Indian Music, were ably reinforced by Kumar Gandharva, a youngster who would appear to possess remarkable musical as well as histrionic talents. His renderings of Raags Hans Konkani and Dadra, were warmly applauded. With proper training and wider experience, there is undoubtedly a future for him if he remains unspoiled through the efforts of his overzealous "admirers."

The dance items were contributed by Mr. Amar Jyoti and Miss Pradhan, the latter having had to step in at the last moment on account of the indisposition of Miss Azuri, the well-known danseuse. Miss Pradhan was well received, especially in her dance of the Harijan maid going to offer her worship to Ganapati. She was repeatedly cheered, as she well deserved. She has evidently the making of an accomplished artiste in her. Mr. Amar Jyoti, who claims to belong to the "Tagore School," figured in two dances, one of the Advent of Spring and the other of "Madan-Bhasma," (or the Burning of the God of Passions), both of which were executed with some skill.

The entertainment came to a close with a number of song items by Miss Vatsala Kumtekar.

During the interval Seth Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, who presided over the entertainment, addressed the audience, praising the efforts of Prof. B. R. Deodhar and his School to popularise and further the cause of classical Indian music. Established twelve years ago with only six pupils, the School has now 150 students on its roll. It was Prof. Deodhar's wish, said Seth Pranlal, that instead of his School remaining a prorietory concern under him, it should become a semi-public, self-supporting institution, whereof all lovers of music may take lasting advantage. Now that the Indian universities are beginning to take interest in the advancement of indigenous music, Seth Pranlal expressed the opinion that the hope of Prof. Deodhar would not prove difficult of fulfilment. As a mark of appreciation of the work of the school, he announced a donation of Rs. 301 to the institution.

Faikhan Salekhan and Dostmahomed Shabaskhan, two Pathan moneylenders, were arrested by the G. I. P. Railway Police on charges of causing hurt to Gopal Gunaji Bandangale, a gateman now working in the office of the station master at Thant, on September 3. Later, they were bailed out.

MINISTER URGES STUDENTS TO JOIN CONGRESS

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR: September 8.

Speaking to a gathering of students at Jubbulpore, the Hon'ble Pandit Shukla, Minister for Education said that they had been living in a cage, a dark cage where the rays of nationalism could not penetrate. But time had now changed, the Congress had taken the reins of the Government and he was determined to take full advantage of his power as a Congress Minister. He called upon them to come under Congress flag, become Congress members, strengthen the organisation, study and follow national ideas and endeavour hard for national welfare. Once they had asked the students to boycott Government schools and colleges and to-day he was bent upon converting all schools and colleges into national institutions. He declared that none should dare to come in his way while they were strengthening the Congress organisation. He asked the students to be free and the teachers fearless.

Proceeding further the Educational Minister said that the Vidya Mandir's scheme which had already been discussed would be the centre of all their activities, national literary, religions and social. Their teachers shall be the leaders and guides of the villagers. He could not allow the children of his province to rot in slavish condition whether intellectual, social, or material.

"Mother's Day" At Prarthana Samaj Hall

Under the auspices of the Mother's Day League the 23rd "Mothers Day" was celebrated on Saturday morning at Prarthana Samaj Hall, at 8 a.m. with Mr. S. A. Sabnis in the Chair. The Secretary made a short speech wherein he referred to the progress made by the "Mothers Day movement" in Bombay since 1915 and thanked Mr. M. R. Jayakar for giving a donation of Rs. 50 in memory of his grandson Ravindra S. Brahmanakar and the various gentlemen who either by active sympathy or monetary help encouraged and helped Mr. S. K. Naique to achieve the success which had characterised the movement for the last few years. There was some beautiful music sung by small children, Miss Nalini Nagpurkar and Master Prabhakar Nagpurkar after which Mr. Sabnis delivered his address.

PT. PANT PRESENTS U. P. BUDGET

Rural Development Claims Form Unique Feature

LUCKNOW (By Mail)

Presenting the budget estimates in the United Provinces Assembly the Hon Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Chief Minister, who also holds the portfolio of Finance, stated that the budgets for 1935-36 and 1936-37 had estimated revenue deficits of Rs. 33,00,000 and 73,00,000 respectively, the original deficit this year being Rs. 41,00,000. But owing to changes, primarily in the receipt estimates under certain heads, the deficit at the time the present Government took over the charge was Rs. 30,00,000. Expenditure deficit was examined and 'axe' was applied to save Rs. 6,00,000 from travelling allowances and, with some other adjustments the deficit was wiped out and a surplus of Rs. 4,50,000 was secured. He said that the Government has made provision to new schemes to the extent of Rs. 17,50,000. The anticipated deficits in the budgets for 1935-36 and 1936-37 was Rs. 93,50,000 lakhs. The actual deficit comes to Rs. 17,00,000, whereof a sum of Rs. 12,68,000 for the current year includes Rs 3,68,000 as unreal, leaving the actual deficit of Rs. 9,00,000

UNIQUE FEATURES

The unique features of the budget are the provision of Rs. 26,50,000 for beneficient departments, as compared to the actual expenditure for 1936-37, and the increase of Rs. 23,00,000 in nation-building debts, while there is a decrease of over Rs. 12,00,000 under sub-heads of general administration, justice and police.

The following provisions have been made:

Rural development Rs. 10,00,000;

Rural libraries Rs. 20,000;

Supply of good seeds to villagers Rs. 3,00,000;

Potato research Rs. 5,000;

Research work in Khadi Rs. 10,000;

Development of handloom industry Rs. 1,24,000,

Rs. 25,000 for promoting the subsiding Industrial Credit Company;

Rs. 80,000 for combating malaria;

Rs 1,50,000 for the improvement medical relief to rural areas; and

Rs. 1,00,000 to young men to establish industrial undertakings

The Premier announced that he intended to commence prohibition from next year, since excise sales were made by the former Government and as such it was not open for his Government to introduce changes in excise policy

Rs. 10,000 have been allotted for the appointment of a Special Officer to eradicate the evil in services.—United Press.

SHOULD EDUCATION BE SELF-SUPPORTING?

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR: September 7.

After an interesting debate the Hindi Literary Society of the University College of Law rejected the motion by an overwhelming majority that in the opinion of the House the scheme of making education self-supporting is not possible. In a short speech, Dr. N B Khare, Premier, said that English had become the common language of India because of the British rule but he was perfectly confident that a time would soon come when Hindi would become the 'lingua franca' of India.

The supporters of the resolution who included Messrs. C. B. Parakh, Gorelal Shukla and Abdul Razak, said that post graduate training and research work were very essential for the prosperity of a nation, on account of these alone countries like Japan and Germany had forged ahead. It was, therefore, not possible for the students to learn as well as earn. If the income in one department say revenue and excise was utilised to make up the deficit in another such as education it would never be harmful; on the contrary such a scheme would certainly enhance the percentage of literacy in the country.

The opposers contended that education which made us slaves and which taught them that Shivaji was a mountain rat, was useless. If the students would spin thread and take up to cottage industries they would become self-supporting. They now needed training in applied science which would enable them to stand on their own legs. There was no use of such research work which aimed at inventing gases and germs which would kill the whole population in no time.

The Chairman in wounding up the debate said that the present system of education during the last 200 years could educate only three and a half per cent. of the people and at this rate even after fifteen generations they would not be able to remove illiteracy. Their duty was not merely to be after researches but to educate those over ninety-six per cent. of illiterate masses first; researches could wait. He was of opinion that it was perfectly possible to evolve a scheme which would make education self-supporting.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Paper v. Palm Leaf

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As I feel that the following article, contributed to some newspapers by the late Raja Sir T. Madav Rao, K.C.S.I., about 50 years back, will be read with interest and admiration, by the present-day reader, I shall be obliged by your kindly reproducing the same in your much-esteemed paper:—

"Both are fit for writing on. Paper is now universally used. Only a generation or two ago, palm-leaves were universally used in India. Even at this time, palm-leaves are used in many parts of India, chiefly by the lower classes of population. I confess, I am not altogether glad that the palm-leaf has been superseded by manufactured paper. I hope that the palm-leaf will not altogether disappear. It is a relic of ancient civilization, which ought to, and I hope, will, survive in a few villages at least. The process of substituting paper for the palm-leaf began so recently that I can recall vividly the time when I myself used to sign hundreds of official orders written out on dried palm-leaves. As the palm-leaf is already dead and buried in some places familiar to my youth, I feel it a duty to say something about it by way of a funeral oration.

The palm-leaf was the product of a noble Indian toddy-palm, which contributes to so many beneficent purpose, but which, in these degenerate days, is prostituted for the purpose of the increasing inebriation of an ancient, intelligent and religious-minded population. The palm-leaves were gathered by the climber in certain favourable seasons, and underwent drying in a certain simple manner. After such drying, the leaves were gathered in large quantities and stored up in central depots for general distribution. Anything that was desirable to be written, used to be written on the palm-leaf by means of an iron pointed style. This instrument inscribed the writings in any language and in a durable manner. No ink whatever was required for the inscription. Any man could, therefore, write on the leaf at any time without anything more than the iron style. The palm-leaf cost nothing, the iron style scarcely anything. This cheapness brought about the universal practice of writing. Almost every man and every boy in village well knew to write. By practice the writing on the palm-leaf was a very easy process.

Palm-leaf, therefore, conveyed official instructions everywhere; it conveyed royal edicts; it conveyed the grievances of the population to the authorities; it preserved the accounts of the merchants; it communicated the heart of the lover to his mistress; it perpetuated the lore of the learned, it spread the delights of poetry; it disseminated the lively songs of the people; it transmitted to succeeding generations the wisdom of great sages; it stored up the outpourings of ancient piety; it recorded the religious literature of the country; it was even the medium of the light of revelation; it imparted durability to agrarian and other numerous rights; it contained the genealogies of families, and also the horoscopic forecasts of individuals; it solidified and fixed the celestial aspects year after year, for unmeasured time; it embodied the science and philosophy of antiquity. In short, it did an infinite number of useful, beneficent, noble and delightful things. It was cheaper than paper; it was far more durable. It was the produce of the country, and was, therefore, accessible to the people everywhere. It withstood changes in the weather, and the ravages of white-ants. Writing on it was less liable to sinister alterations.

It would require a volume to give an adequate idea of the debt which by-gone generations owed to palm-leaf. Without the palm-leaf, an original civilization, self-developed through thousands of years, would have been lost to present and future ages. The vaults of noble temples—Hindu, Jain or Buddhist,—are still filled with palm-leaf books. These books are still worshipped on the Dasara day in honour of Saraswati, the Hindu Goddess of learning.

The age of the palm-leaf is gone. It is, indeed, gone! That of the tea and tobacco leaf has succeeded. It is gone, perhaps, never to return! Saraswati must, hereafter, be represented with an ink-stand and steel-pens and a cup of tea and a cigar on a table by her side! We must submit with resignation to the changes imposed by inexorable time.

If friends desire it, I can show how the palm-leaf is written upon, and with what wonderful ease. If the leaf can receive photographic impressions, it may be found useful to preserve likeness, for at least a century or two. The Maharajah of Travancore, the descendant of an ancient Hindu dynasty, still continues to issue his commissions to high officers, on palm-leaf only. May this old practice survive th etyranny of paper and parchment!"—Yours, etc.

CHHOTALAL BAISHANKAR DAVE.

Baroda, Sept. 1.

Conscription For Education

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would, suggest to the Congress Premiers that conscription, at least, for Education should immediately be applied as it can be done under the present condition.

What is required is only 'Iron Will'—a Stain-like personality to move everything before him and to give a rude shock to illiteracy. Money will be forthcoming afterwards. Soviet had no money during 1918.—It had only Iron Will, and it annihilated illiteracy.—Yours, etc.

A. C. SEN.

Indian Films And Devika Rani's New Project

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Of all forces, influencing the present generation, there is no doubt that the cinema screen is one of the most potent. No sermon, no book, no lesson can so affect mankind, for good or evil, as a fine screen drama well directed and well portrayed. While the good screen artist can reach the four corners of the earth, a good stage artist may at best be able to touch a few thousands only. The one kindles a huge bon-fire and the other a modest home-fire.

Hence the modern screen is a magnificent medium of universal service to mankind, besides being a source of splendid income and much healthy employment.

Screen art in America and certain parts of Europe seems to have reached its climax, both from dramatic and technical points of view, though there is still much scope for healthier stories. In the firmament of the West new stars seem to be eternally springing, giving by their personality new life to their Art.

In India, however, this is not the case. While there is splendid soil for fine natural background, both from a climatic and scenic stand-point, and while there is wonderful scope for most uplifting scenario from the whole of Indian history and Hindu mythology, yet the whole machinery of Indian cinema seems drab slow and almost at a standstill. Lack of capital, poor acting, inefficient direction, and bad photography, may be some of the causes. One feels, however, that what the Indian Film Industry needs at present more than anything else, is "status". Indian artists seem to lack that education, so essential to make their art the glorious thing it should be, but which it is not. One feels also that lack of real inspiration, and complete incapacity to realise the infinite magnitude of the power for human betterment the screen holds within itself, may also be one of the principal reasons why the Indian pictures are not prospering. The time has come for all Indians, Parsis, Hindus, Muslims, etc., male or female, to realise that the Indian screen is no place to pass the summer vacation, that it is no place to fool in, that it is not a source of income, only when all other means of livelihood have failed, but that real screen service is a sacred trust, whereby the screen artist is comforting, teaching and inspiring, countless human souls for the general good of all.

Devika Rani's statement of making Indian films in the English language for overseas relase is a pleasing one. I, however, do not appeal to her, if she desires her new project to be really successful to collect around her men and women of real refinement and culture, who are able to realise the responsibilities of their art, their obligation towards their country, and are willing to prove their devotion towards both by aspiring towards the very highest Service to India and Humanity.—Yours, etc.,

BAPSEY SABAVALA.

Bombay-Poona Road

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Some time last April H. E. Lord Brabourne accepted the invitation to attend the joint meeting of the Indian and European Progressive Groups held at the Taj Mahal Hotel. On this occasion I questioned His Excellency as to how many times he had motored up and down the Bombay-Poona road and what exactly were his feelings. The Governor promptly replied that thanks to the advice of his Minister, Sir Dhunji shah Cooper, he had not once been on this road which he was informed was in a bad way. He, however, promised that his Government were taking immediate steps to improve the road.

For the last 14 years I have been regularly motoring on this road. For as many years I have drawn in vain the attention of the Government, P.W.D., and the Automobile Associations on the terrible condition of this road, by my articles in the newspapers of Bombay. To-day after 14 long years I find this road worse than it ever was. For instance between milestones 26 and 32 it is so bad that I challenge any car to go over it at 30 m.p.h. without doing serious injury to itself or to its occupants. Practically speaking the whole of this road 114 miles long is bad, barring 21 miles between Bombay and Thana and 10 miles between Lonavla and Kamshet.

It has been said over and over again that this road is neglected because it competes with the G. I. P. Railway. I can prove by actual facts that this argument even is false. As I said before the two stretches which run parallel to the G.I.P. Railway, viz., Bombay to Thana, and Khandala to Kamshet are in excellent condition, whereas the worst possible section of the road is the Thana-Panvel-Chowk Campoli road which does not run parallel to the G.I.P. or any other railway. Why is this section neglected when the only possible means to reach Panvel Chowk or Campoli is by road?

Between 1923 and 1937 I am told that a sum of as much as 180 lakhs of rupees has been spent only on the maintenance of the roads. The motorists have a right to know where and how these 180 lakhs were spent. I maintain that by employing altogether antediluvian methods of road repairs 1 crore and 80 lakhs of public money have been wasted. Not even the P.W.D. authorities can claim that the public have derived any benefit whatsoever out of this expenditure.

It is said that in ordinary methods of road construction such as have been employed by the P.W.D. for many years on the Bombay-Poona and Nasik roads, the total expenditure is in the proportion of 60 per cent. cost of materials and 40 per cent. cost of labour. I submit then that apart from the wastage of materials, by employment of useless methods of road construction, all moneys spent on labour have been literally wasted.

The Bombay-Thana road and the Khandala-Kamshet road have been asphalted since last year. They have stood very well the test of wear and tear from the monsoon and bullock carts. Why not then treat the remainder of the Bombay-Poona road in the same way?

Asphalt or Cement roads may be very expensive to construct, but has it not been proved over and over again that they are the cheapest in the long run owing to their lasting qualities?

As a result of the abolition of tolls which used to bring about 17½ lakhs, Government are now obtaining about 26-1/2 lakhs by the introduction of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935, in spite of the fact that the Government lost something like 9 lakhs from Bullock Cart Tolls. The net increase therefore, borne by the motorists by new taxation is about 9 lakhs. Is it not then clearly the duty of the Government after exacting from the motorists as much as 9 lakhs of rupees over and above the already heavy taxation levied in the past, to give them decent roads. Why should they not also tax the bullock carts who really wear the roads out much quicker than any automobile? Perhaps the Congress Government in power will do something to blot out this disgrace from our Presidency for there is no road in India worse than the Bombay-Poona road.—Yours, etc.,

RUSSA H. MEHTA

September 2.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Tilak University

A GRADUATE of the Tilak University appeals to the Congress Premier to grant immediate recognition to the Tilak University of Poona. "This would be doing bare justice to the students who responded to the call of Mahatma Gandhi and sacrificed their future prospects."

Industrial Reconstruction

KANHAIYA LAL GUPTA (Ashbairo, Benares City) desires to bring to the notice of the public, and especially of the unemployed youth his book "Industrial Reconstruction of India," which can be had as gratis. The author claims to have devised definite plans for the promotion of Indian industries, and is prepared to give financial help towards that end if sufficient response is forthcoming from the public.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

A.M.

7-0 AIR Orchestra Bhairon. 7-10 Vilayat Khan. 7-40 Dhun Paha on Sitar. 7-50 Duet. By Irshad and Aziz. 8-0 Benazir Bai. 8-40 The News. (Hindustani). 8-50 The News. (English)

P.M.

12-30 Indian Music. 6-0 AIR Orchestra. "Sweet Remembrances." 6-10 Vilayat Khan. 6-17 Benazir Bai. 6-25 Sarangi Solo. 6-35 A Selection of Akbar Allahabadi's Satirical Poetry. 6-50 A Poem of Akbar, Sung by Vilayat Khan. 7-00 "Qitaat-i-Akbar." By AIR Artists. 7-15 Talk (Hindustani) "Akbar the Poet." By Prof. Mirza Mohammad Saeed. 7-30 "For villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-15 Talk (Hindustani): "Akbar" (A biographical sketch). By Khawaja Hasan Nizami. 8-30 A Recitation of Akbar's Poems. 8-45 Benazir Bai. 3 52 Vilayat Khan. 9-0 "Crossing the Bar. By AIR Orchestra. Composed and created by "Musiqar." 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report. (English.) 9-45 Talk (English): "Queer People of Indian History"—No. 2. Eliza Draper. By Adrian Duarte. 10-0 "Kaleidoscope"

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

A.M.

8-30 Clarionet Solo. A VUB Artist. 8-40 Talk (Gujerati): "The Problem of Good Health." Reducing your fat. By Dinshaw D. Mistry. 8-55 Light Classical Music. Latafat Hussein

Noon.

12-0 "Tunes of the Town."

P.M.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. Melodies of Old. 6-0 Rhythm in Music. (H.M.V.) 6-30 To the Bhamtan. A programme arranged for the villager. (The Newsi in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 "About the Home." A Real Cook's Tour: "American Dishes." By Hilda Flanders. 7-45 The Viennese Orchestra from the Mongini's. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi 9-00 Talk (English): "Shanghai", an eye-witness's account by Miss. Kapilla Khandwalla. 9-15 The News. 9-30 An After Dinner Concert. By Hirabai Barodekar.

Mysore Programme

(W.L.70 and 49.3 Fr. 4.2 and 6.03 Mc/s

6-30 to 8-15 (i) Kannada Drama, (ii) Film Hits, (iii) Mysore News.

Measures Against Spread Of Meningitis

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Sept. 8.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis being still in evidence in some places in Nagpur, Dr. R. L. Tuli, Health Officer, Nagpur Municipality, has published a series of regulations to be followed by citizens with a view to prevent its spread.

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FARE AND A HALF FOR THIRD CLASS
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The EVER READY Co (India) Ltd CALCUTTA & BOMBAY

HE WAS LETTING HIS TEAM DOWN—until...
DID YOU SEE? FANCY RAMDAS MISSING AN EASY PASS LIKE THAT!
I'M SORRY, FELLOWS, I'M AFRAID I LET YOU DOWN BADLY TODAY —I'M SO TIRED
LET'S FORGET ABOUT IT, RAMDAS— YOU'VE NOT BEEN UP TO THE MARK LATELY. WHY NOT SEE A DOCTOR?
YOUR TROUBLE IS NERVATION. YOU ARE USING MORE ENERGY THAN YOU CAN REPLACE. I ADVISE HORLICK'S AT BEDTIME
SIX WEEKS LATER
FOR HE'S A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW!
FOR HE'S A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW!
IT WAS RAMDAS' GAME ALL RIGHT!
You can't do your best if you are ALWAYS TIRED
WHEN men feel always tired they just can't avoid letting their team down. Work and sport are taking more energy out of them than they can put back, so they suffer from ENERVATION.
Doctors specially recommend Horlick's to guard against ENERVATION. Horlick's is 100% nourishment. Taken at bedtime it quickly replaces energy, and you wake in the morning feeling full of life, fit and energetic.
HORLICK'S contains all the goodness of rich, full-cream cow's milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat. It contains no starch.
HORLICK'S BANISHES ENERVATION

LOVA PASTILLES
For
COUGH, COLDS and all INFECTIONS OF THROAT
Invaluable for Singers, Smokers and Public Speakers.
MALGHAM BROS.
BOMBAY.

THE PICTURE THAT HAS STARTLED TWO CONTINENTS!
LLOYDS OF LONDON
starring
Freddie BARTHOLOMEW and Madeleine CARROLL
with
SIR GUY STANDING · TYRONE POWER
C. Aubrey Smith · Virginia Field
AND A MAMMOTH CAST
Directed by Henry King
Associate Producer Kenneth Macgowan
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
Darryl F. Zanuck In Charge of Production
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
REGAL
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SHOVE OFF WITH THE MARINES, TONIGHT!

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Enjoy the holiday week as
JESSIE MATTHEWS
sings, dances and provides new comedy and romance in
"HEAD OVER HEELS"
A treat for all.

Glands Made Young —Vigour Renewed Without Operation

If you feel old before your time or suffer from nerve, brain and physical weakness, you will find new happiness and health in an American medical discovery which restores youthful vigour and vitality quicker than gland operations. It is a simple home treatment in tablet form, discovered by an American Doctor. Absolutely harmless and easy to take, but the newest and most powerful invigourator known to science. It acts directly on your glands, nerves, and vital organs, builds new, pure blood, and works so fast that you can see and feel new body power and vigour in 24 to 48 hours. Because of its natural action on glands and nerves, your brain power, memory and eyesight often improve amazingly.

And this amazing new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs is guaranteed. It has been tested and proved by thousands in America, and is now available at all chemists here. Get Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs from your chemist today. Put it to the test. See the big improvement in 24 hours. Take the full bottle, which lasts eight days, under the positive guarantee that it must make you full of vigour, energy and vitality, and feel 10 to 20 years younger or money back on return of empty package. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 5, 1993
Muslim: Rajjab 3, 1356
Parsi: Farvardin 4, 1307
Hightide: 2-14 14-04
Lowtide: 7-52 20-07
Sunrise: 6h 25m
Sunset 6h 48m
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
S. S. Viceroy of India with mails of August 26, from London due at noon
S. S. Mongolia due at 7 a.m. Alexandra Docks.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

RECEPTION TO MR. AND MRS. MUNSHI

'At Home', at the Fellowship School at 7 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

Y. M. H. A.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. on "India and the near future."

MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of August was 1,325 of whom 874 were males and 751 females.

ADULT EDUCATION

Profs. Wadia and Shah will meet their students in Political Theory and English Literature respectively, in the University Building and Rev. Fr. Duhr in German in St. Xavier's College to-day (Thursday) at the usual time.

AT MUZAFFARABAD HALL

The Bombay Marathi Sahitya Sangha will hold a public meeting at Muzaffarabad on Grant Road to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. in honour of the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, when Mr. D. A. Tulajapurkar will preside.

Women's Reception To Bombay Ministers

A public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held at Madhav Baug, to-day (Thursday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to receive and congratulate the Bombay's Congress Ministers and Mrs. Hansa Mehta the first woman Parliamentary Secretary.

Lady Laxmibai Jugmohandas will preside.

The reception is being held under the auspices of the following Associations:—Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, Hind Mahila Samaj, Santa-Cruz Gujarati H. S. Mandal, Patidar Stree Mandal, Brahma Kshatriya Mahila Samaj, Lad Mahila Mandal, Bhagini Samaj, Gurjar Ladies Social Club, Bhatia Stree Mandal, Porwad Stree Mandal, Women's Indian Association, Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj, Gahilvad Dasha Shrimati Stri Mandal and Ramnath Stri Adhar Mandal.

RECEPTION TO PREMIER KHER

The President, staff and members of the Social Relief Association of India will meet Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, on Thursday the 9th of September 1937 at 9 a.m. during the "Ganesh-Utsav" to be performed in the premises of the Social Relief Association of India, Hilla House, P. O. Mahim, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Singing Marine" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"When You're in Love" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Tead Over Heels" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Clancy of the Mounted" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Captain Kirtikumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Pingala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Guibadan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Beyond the Horizon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—Rainbow on the River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Lloyds of London" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"A Day at the Races" Time as usual.
WEST END—"Anathashram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

GANESH UTSAV IN CITY

To-day's Programmes

Sirdar High School: Elocution competition 2 p.m.; Music by Misses Malini and Manjula Telang 8-30 p.m.

Kalyan Andhra Association: Telugu Bhajana 8-30 to 9 p.m.; "College Kumar" Marathi drama 9 to 11-30 p.m.

Y. M. H. A.: Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on "India and the near future" 6-30 p.m.

Kalyan S. I. Association: Mr. N. Vaidyadhan's music 8-30 p.m.

Ghorapdeo: Messrs. Surve and Sarnaik—ballads and imitations 9 p.m.; Vijayanand Bala Mela 10-30 p.m.

Lamington Road: Mr. S. K. Patil on "Our new field of National Struggle" 8-30 p.m.; Kirtan of Damodarbua Kolhapurkar 10 p.m.

Hindu Sabha, Matunga: Prof. R. V. Potdar on "Maharashtra University" in Marathi 9 p.m.

Goregaon Marvadi Chawl: Manmohan Mela of Malad at 9 p.m.

Bandra S. G. U: Mr. Patwardhan's Kirtan 9 p.m.

TELEGRAMS TO SHANGHAI

Deferred telegrams are now admitted for Shanghai.

B.P.C.C. MEETING POSTPONED

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C., write:—

The ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, which was announced to be held on Sunday, the 12th instant, has been postponed to the 23rd instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Members are hereby requested to please note the change in the date and time of the Committee's meeting.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Yesterday was the proper day of the Feast of Our Lady of Mount, and from the very early hours of the morning. Eager crowds of pilgrims could be seen making their way to the Chapel.

On Sunday, the day of the celebration, Masses will be said at 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30, 10-30 and 11-30 at the Chapel, while at St. Andrew's Church and Calvary Chapel there will be only one Mass at 7 a.m.

Pilgrims are already flocking in large numbers and this year many pilgrims from Southern India are expected to come.

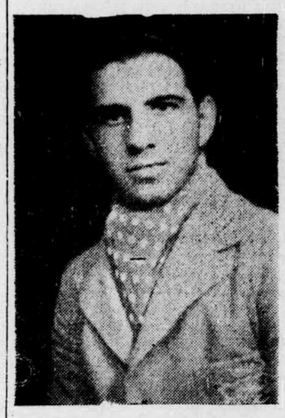
FREE SCHOOL MAY CLOSE DOWN

St. Sebastian School, situated on St. Peter's Road, Bandra, is a well-known primary institution which has imparted education to hundreds of poor children of Colwad and the surroundings of Bandra.

This institution was founded about 25 years ago by the late Mr. Anthony M. Albuquerque and was under the management of a small association. Ten years ago, owing to the rapid increase in students, the management was handed over to the St. Peter's Church authorities. The school was then housed at Chapel Road, but owing to the increase in students, Rev. Fr. Marti, through great efforts managed to build the present beautiful building on St. Peter's Road at a cost of about Rs. 25,000.

The number of students of poor parents have now increased to about 300 and the trouble that is worrying the authorities is Government grants.

To-day the latest sanction is a sum of Rs. 150 only to this institution of about 300 pupils. But this, ought to be no excuse to close down the school. The School Board of our well-known Suburban Municipality must do something to carry on the school.



Ram Parkash

Prof. D. B. Deodhar,

PROMISING YOUNG CRICKETER

Deodhar Talks Highly Of Ram Parkash

(From "Chronicle" Representative)

POONA, September 7.

Ram Parkash, who, according to an A.P.I. message a few days back, is expected to lead the All-India Universities' XI against Lord Tennyson's team at Lahore, is at present at Poona, touring with the Lahore Government College Cricket team.

Professor D. B. Deodhar of the Sir S. P. College, Poona and Bombay Presidency's well-known veteran cricketer interviewed by our representative at the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana yesterday, said, "I have been closely following Ram Parkash's career in cricket for the last two years and seeing his three performances at Poona for the past three days, when he contributed a useful 47, 53 and 37 in three innings, I can safely say that he is in a much better form this year and I should think, of course, taking into consideration his smart fielding also, that he is a live candidate for the Hindus' team for the forthcoming Pentangular Cricket festival in Bombay and for the India XI in the Test match against Lord Tennyson's team at Lahore."

CONGRESS SCALE FOR LEGISLATORS

Bombay Bill To Fix Allowances And Salaries

The text of a Bill published in the Bombay "Government Gazette" provides for the salaries and allowances of members of both the chambers of the Legislature. It says:—

There shall be paid to each member—

(a) a salary at the rate of Rs. 75 per month;

(b) a daily allowance at the rate of Rs. 3 for each day of the period of residence for the purpose of attending the meeting of a Chamber or of a Committee of such Chamber at the place where such meeting is held; and

(c) a travelling allowance for journey undertaken for the said purpose to such place and for return journey from such place—

(i) at such rate not exceeding double the fare of such class provided on a railway or steamer, as may be prescribed by the Provincial Government, and

(ii) at such rate per mile for journey by road, sea or river in addition to the journey by railway or steamer, as may be prescribed by the Provincial Government;

Provided that nothing in this section shall entitle a member to daily and travelling allowances, if such member ordinarily resides or carries on business at the place where the meeting of the Chamber or Committee is held.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, a Minister, the President or Speaker shall not be entitled to any salary or travelling allowance under this Act by reason of the fact that such Minister, President or Speaker is a member.

"CHINA IN FLAMES"

Meherally's Lecture At Jinnah Hall

The concluding lecture in the Foreign Affairs series organized by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be delivered to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at Jinnah Hall by Mr. Yusuf Meherally. The subject will be: "China in Flames".

SOVIET ART AT JINNAH HALL

Congress Socialist Party Organises Poster Exhibition

The Joint Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party writes:—

The Soviet posters which are to be displayed in Jinnah Hall on Saturday and Sunday, the 11th and 12th September, are used in Soviet Union daily and on special occasions to educate the people. Brought recently from the U.S.S.R. by Mr. D.C. Tendulkar, they are being made available to the Bombay public at an exhibition organised by the All-India Congress Socialist Party.

The posters are so rich in colour and from that they are used as models even by European countries, such as England and France in pure art exhibition. The posters are executed by the best Soviet artists such as Efimov and Deni and all of them are printed there. They are so expressive that very little explanation is required to understand them. Some of these posters are exhibited in the International Exhibition in Paris.

VISUAL EDUCATION

Here is a visit example in visual education. Such exhibitions are not very rare in Europe. For the Indian public, however, it is a thing which is seldom available and one nobody should miss.

The posters are varied in character. In this collection about 60 posters, there is such variety and intensity that only a country such as Soviet Union can inspire them.

For example, posters about Collective Farms, then, the posters showing the part of Soviet women in Aviation and Kindergarten, extremely striking about the defence of the Soviet Union, posters about the workers' important role in the struggle against Fascism and War.

OF INTEREST TO STUDENTS

Besides these posters there are diagrams, etc., which are used in schools to interest children and grown-up people in Mathematics, Astronomy, Natural phenomena, such as volcanoes, etc.

In contrast to these, Russia is also depicted by picture of serfdom, lynching and superstition.

There are also pictures of important events in the great Revolution—such as Lenin speaking to the workers just before the revolution broke out in Leningrad.

"SPANISH CORNER"

The "Spanish Corner" will be a special attraction with striking posters about Spain, which were partly done in Spain and partly in the Soviet Union, displayed to show the interest of the workers in Soviet Union in Spain.

Admission will be by tickets (2 annas) available at the office of Bombay Congress Socialist Party, Congress House, and at the office of the Congress Socialist Weekly, 139 Medows Street.

Mrs. Mithuben Petit has been appointed one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Reception Committee of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress at Haripur.

Name Your Brand!
WHITE HORSE
for Refreshment and Enjoyment

Millions of gallons Matured and Maturing
WHITE HORSE Whisky is Real Old Scotch—perfectly matured and of finest quality. On the hottest day, there is no more refreshing drink than "White Horse" and Soda. The flavour and aroma are as pleasing as they are invigorating. Only the choicest whiskies are blended in "White Horse"; that is why you should ask for it always.
Sole Agents: PHIPSON & CO. LTD.-Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Delhi and Rawalpindi.

"VALET"

Rs. 1-8
WHY YOU SHOULD BUY A VALET AUTOSTROP RAZOR
You can strop the blades yourself and obtain more shaves per blade than from double-edge blades. The NEW Valet 99 Set illustrated above consists of an improved Valet self-stropping razor, strop and three blades in a hygienic moulded case. It is a bargain at only Rs. 1.8.
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1937

INSURANCE BILL

The Insurance Bill, which is now being discussed by the Central Assembly clause by clause, threatens to be a very long-drawn affair, with its 600 proposed amendments. The Select Committee, which was expected to settle many of the controversial points, has failed to do so and its report contains as many as six different dissenting minutes. Even the Congress Party's four representatives on the Committee do not seem to be unanimous as they only state in their dissenting minute with regard to a number of controversial clauses that they "require further consideration." The general discussion on the Bill turned mainly on protection to indigenous concerns and on the system of managing agents. With regard to the latter subject the Select Committee has decided by a majority that "a ten years' limit should be imposed for the elimination of the managing agency system, where it exists, in connection with life insurance business," that "in other fields which have not yet been substantially entered by Indian insurers the assistance in organising and financing incipient concerns that can be rendered by managing agents is a material advantage" of which the Committee is unwilling to deprive potential insuring concerns, but that the remuneration of managing agents in any concerns should be immediately restricted to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per month. The Law Member, Sir N. N. Sircar, who is in-charge the Bill, is dead against the system in any form and in any department and has stated in his dissenting minute that "the maximum period should be three years and the limitation should apply to all classes of insurance." The Select Committee's report and the general debate on the Bill make it clear that this is a highly controversial subject on which much can be said on both sides, but that there is some consensus in favour of abolishing the system as early as possible. Probably it will be given a five years' lease of life for life insurance and a somewhat longer period, not exceeding ten years, for other classes of insurance, the emoluments of the agents being severely restricted immediately

The Congress Scale

Tuesday's debate on the Bill was notable for the discussion, for the first time in the Assembly, on the Congress maximum salary of Rs. 500 per month. Mr. George Joseph of the Congress Party moved that the salary of the Actuary Superintendent should not exceed Rs. 500. The motion must have given a shock to those who believed that the Congress maximum would not be made applicable to public servants other than Ministers quite so soon. It was ridiculed by some members at the outset but soon enough it was discussed seriously. And though it was finally rejected by a majority of 68 votes against 49 most members must have realised that, whether Congress is in power or not, the time has come for a drastic reduction of the higher salaries in public service. The Law Member, when he was soberly criticising the Congress motion, observed that there were only six Indian actuaries and he was sure none of them would be available for Rs. 500, not even for Rs. 1,200. We think there are more than six actuaries, including those who have just qualified themselves, that already one or two would gladly accept a pensionable Government post worth Rs. 500 and that at the present rate at which Indians are passing the actuarial examinations the number of qualified actuaries willing to take up the Government post in question is sure to be quadrupled in the next two or three years.

A Gentlemen's Agreement

We have already commented on that part of the debate which concerns protection to purely Indian insurance concerns and have pointed out that even the Bill as amended by the Select Committee gives little protection to indigenous insurance. It is true that the majority of the Committee have inserted a new clause requiring non-Indian concerns to insure with Indian ones one-tenth of their re-insurance business arising out of their Indian business other than life. But the Law Member holds that, besides being unworkable, the new clause cannot, under the anti-discriminatory provisions of the new Government of India Act, be so worked as to exclude British concerns from its advantages. The clause itself is so modest and reasonable that, if it cannot give any protection to Indian concerns, it is up to the foreign concerns to accept Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's appeal for a Gentlemen's Agreement, like the one in force in Ireland, giving some slight protection to Indian insurance other than life. If the foreign concerns fail to respond to the appeal it is upto the Indian public to devise measures to remove from the Government of India Act all those clauses that prevent protection to Indian business or, as we have suggested before, to make them a dead letter.

Pertinent Questions

The Soviet reply to the Anglo-French invitation to the Mediterranean Conference makes certain pertinent and pointed observations. It is certainly anomalous, not to say scandalous, that the lawful Government of Spain should be left out while an invitation is extended to Germany although the conference aims at discussing only questions directly connected with the Mediterranean. Russia has also every right to protest against Italy's summary rejection of the Soviet Note on "Piracy in the Mediterranean". Indeed, the tone of the Italian reply to the Soviet protest as well as the hesitant acceptance of the invitation to the Conference confirms the world's suspicions about the role Italy is playing in the Mediterranean. It is significant that the German spokesmen have almost literally paraphrased Italian comments. "Il Popolo di Roma" calls the Soviet Note "an attempt to send peace in Europe to the bottom" while a German spokesman accuses Russia of "trying to torpedo the progress of the Mediterranean Conference". Meanwhile there is every likelihood of the Nyon Conference being sabotaged by the Fascist bloc.

The Nazi Congress

The ninth annual Nazi Party Congress, which is being held at present at Nuremburg, will monopolize a good deal of the world's attention in spite of the turmoil in the Far East. Having consolidated their position at home, the Nazi leaders are now naturally thinking of conquering fresh fields and pastures new. It was a foregone conclusion, therefore, that the question of colonies should receive the most prominent consideration at the Congress. The Fuhrer's proclamation insists that "Our demand for colonies is one rooted in economic needs", and that "the living space is too small without the addition of colonies to guarantee an undisturbed, assured and lasting food supply." There must be a substratum of sympathy among the thinking people of the world for the natural desire of Germany for room for her expanding population, provided the satisfaction of the desire does not involve the political and economic subjection of any other people. There can, however, be nothing but apprehension regarding Herr Hitler's insistence upon the "natural unity of interests" between Germany and Italy and to a lesser extent between Germany and Japan. This Nazi-Fascist-Imperialist front is pregnant with all sorts of possibilities, and the triple entente is bound to become the most disturbing factor in the international situation in days to come. Both Germany and Italy have their fingers deep in the Spanish pie while Japan is now engaged in a major conflict with China. An alliance between these three Powers, which is now envisaged at Nuremburg, does not thus augur well for the future of world's peace.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent).

There were 201 girls who married at the age of 16 in Scotland in 1935-1936, according to the annual report of the Registrar-General, just issued

The youngest bridegrooms of the year were 33 bachelors of 17; four of them married girls of 16. The youngest divorced men who remarried were three under 25; the oldest were two of 65. Twelve divorced women under the age of 25 married again.

Altogether 37988 marriages were registered. It was found that 43 bridegrooms and 49 brides were unable to write and had to sign the marriage schedule by mark. The report notes by comparison that in the decade 1861-70, a yearly average of more than 7,000 people signed by mark.

Police Dogs In Palestine

An account which reaches London from Geneva of a recent meeting of the Mandates Commission affords a good example of the popular League pastime of using Britain as an Aunt Sally.

The Commission were hearing evidence about the police dogs which Captain Spicers, Palestine's Inspector-General of Police, has imported from South Africa, and which have become world famous for their ability to follow scent. A witness stated that the Arabs were afraid of these dogs. A member of the Commission asked why. "Because the dogs have no political bias and it would be a good thing if the British officials would follow their example," broke in Miss Valentine Dannevig, the Commission's only woman member.

Miss Dannevig is the principal of a girl's school in Norway. She must find the task of disciplining her little charges rather tame stuff after telling the British Empire where it gets off.

Bernard Shaw On Abdication

The Rev. Alan Don Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, has a letter in one of the most widely-read of American weekly journals rebutting the charges made against his master in respect of the Abdication. Almost all America is convinced that Edward VIII was unthroned by none other than the Archbishop. He is blamed from beginning to end.

Mr. Don's counter-attack is unexpected. He points out that the Archbishop is (1) fond of Americans, and (2) being a Scot, has a keen sense of humour, and (3) is one of the most popular of after-dinner speakers in London. None of these attributes fit the American analysis of the Abdication It all rests essentially upon an Archbishop who hates Americans, never smiles and takes his meals in a monk's cell—in other words, an awful specimen of a spoil-sport

Mr Bernard Shaw, by the way, has a comment on the Abdication in an article he has written for the souvenir programme of the Malvern Festival, which ended on Saturday, August 21.

The revival of "The Apple Cart," he reminds us, has a topical air: "In it a British King brings about a catastrophe by a threat to abdicate. And now a British King, very astonishingly, has abdicated. And note well, if you please, how natural and probable the play is, and how improbable, fantastic, and outrageous the actual event was. There was not a single circumstance of it that I should have dared to invent."

Mr. Shaw adds: "If you could raise Macaulay or Disraeli from the dead and take him to Malvern Theatre to see "The Apple Cart" just to ask him. "Could this thing actually happen?" he could have replied, "Oh, quite possibly. Queen Elizabeth threatened to abdicate; and Queen Victoria used to hint at it once a week or so. But if you had told him the story of the Duke of Windsor he would have said, "If you put a tale like that into a play you will spend the rest of your days in a lunatic asylum."

Glass Skyscaper

The use of glass for all conceivable purposes has made great progress in America. According to the latest information, plans have been completed for the building of seven skyscraper department stores entirely of glass.

The Shenley Tower Office, another skyscraper, will have its central eighty-foot tower and the three top floors made of the same material. The ceiling of the New York Underground "Midtown" will also be glazed. 400,000 6in. by 6in. glass plates will be used for the purpose

The reason why glass has so rarely been used in the past for house-building purposes was its habit of expanding and contracting under the influence of heat or cold. Now thanks to a special framework, the glass plates can be held in position without danger of structural alterations, however

(Continued on page 10 Col. 5)

RURAL UPLIFT AND ENGINEERING

Some Basic Problems

By A. N. DIKSHIT B.Sc. (London) Engineer.

I.

India is a country of villages. Over eighty per cent. of the thirty-six crores of our countrymen are born, live, work and die in seven lakhs of villages scattered throughout the length and breadth of this country Thus it will be easily conceded that the claims of the rural population are overwhelming. Unfortunately, this has not always been granted by their urban brethren. The latter moving in a quicker intellectual atmosphere and possessing a thin veneer of modern civilisation often tend to ignore the rural population as slow, unprogressing, and reactionary.

But that this view is very superfluous and entirely misleading is easily proved During the last elections it was found that the rural electors went to the polls in large numbers. The rural constituencies showed a better percentage of voting than urban ones This is an eloquent tribute to the wide political sense, responsibility and intelligent interest in matters affecting interests of the peasantry

Self-Contained Units

Both the State and the popular leaders have now realised that the future of the country lies in the rise and progress of the mass of peasantry. Hence the unceasing cry of "Rural Uplift". The problem is a very deep and complex one and cannot be solved by pious resolutions or princely donations alone. It involves a material change in the "angle of vision" of the village communities. themselves

During ages past the villages have survived through changing ruling dynasties as complete self-sufficient units. Conquerors have come and gone, armies have marched and perished leaving the village life untouched. From times immemorial the Indian village community was a complete unit. It had its artisans, weavers, spinners, carpenters and blacksmiths and these in exchange of grain supplied their services to the farmers who owned the land and formed a majority of the population.

There was the Patel who supervised the life of the community, looked after the ownership of farms and acted as arbitrator in minor disputes. The Talati or Kulkarni collected the revenue and maintained a record of field boundaries and owners.

The artisans got full-time employment and in exchange received enough for a satisfying existence.

Industrialisation And—After

This state of things persisted till the early decades of the nineteenth century. Even the early conquests of the East India Company had small effect But with the invention of textile machinery and the steam engine the Indian village was shaken to its core. England became an industrial country and wanted large markets to sell her rapidly growing manufactures.

India, which, throughout its history, was a great exporting country of muslins, was forced to become an importer of Lancashire goods. The village crafts were ruthlessly destroyed and under the benevolent eye of the Government English products found a ready market The artisan class in the villages was destroyed. The spare time and subsidiary industry of spinning—so long the back-bone of farmers and their families—was doomed to an untimely death. The export trade was ruined. The villages were hard put to finance the foreign purchases they had now to make They had to sell more and more of their crops till very often little remained for them and their families to eat.

Even in matters of raw products, India now imports Burma rice and Australian wheat.

Problem Of Malnutrition

This brings us to the first village problem—food.

The rise in Indian's population has been rapid since 1904 and the quantity of food produced has not shown any considerable progress. What is now wanted—since fresh lands cannot be created—is systematic intensive agriculture and bringing under plough the desert lands by irrigation. The first can be handled easily, the second requires large sums for the financing of irrigation schemes It should also not be forgotten that we have to produce surplus agricultural products to exchange them for other necessities of life.

Malnutrition is common both to cities and villages. It is a question to be dealt with separately from that of actual starvation.

Malnutrition is brought about by want of proper balance in diet and is a result of both, poverty and ignorance. It is estimated that in India over fifty millions are actually starved, they do not get one square meal a day In addition millions are inadequately and unsatisfactorily nourished. Consequently ill-health steps in and epidemics wipe out lakhs of people due to lack of stamina and resisting power. Malnutrition also hampers physical and mental development and encourages a defeatist mentality due to lack of physical energy.

The diet of the ordinary Indian peasant except in the North is ill-balanced. Rice is the staple food and due to lack of wheat, milk, ghee and other foods rich in fat and tissue-building materials, the body is not fully developed Eggs a very necessary item of diet require to be used largely in India. They are most nourishing and as no actual killing is involved, it should be easy to introduce its use widely in Hindu society. The use of green vegetables should also be encouraged by establishing kitchen gardens.

Village Tanks

Water is a prime necessity. For agriculture also it is quite essential. We have a short monsoon when almost all the yearly moisture is precipitated. Storing properly is hence quite essential. The villages should have the engineering service developed. Intricate schemes would no doubt be executed by the Government under expert supervision. But the upkeep of small village tanks, bund repairs, removal of silt and general maintenance of feeder and outlet channels should be left to the local people.

Well Repairs

Many pucca wells are constructed now-a-days by District Local Boards in villages. Water is allowed to accumulate near the masonry rings. Mud is caused and there is general neglect. The wells, which should easily last sixty years, are damaged in a quarter of that period. If a few baskets of earth were put in at the right time and petty repairs carried locally by the villagers themselves, all the destruction of the Board property could be prevented.

The same holds good about vil-

(Continued on page 9 Col 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

SASTRI ON PROHIBITION

Speaking in the Madras Legislative Council during the general discussion on the budget, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri gave guarded support to the Ministry's Prohibition plans. He admitted that they would help to "extricate the poor from the evils of drink" and wished the Government godspeed in their enterprise but he felt it necessary to advise caution. Three years' time, he thought, was not sufficient to carry out the policy successfully. While we know Mr. Sastri is not the kind of politician who would express dissatisfaction with the Ministerial plans only because of his differences with the Congress, we cannot see any valid reason for his misgivings. It is possible, of course, that the complete eradication of the drink evil may take a little longer than the stipulated period of three years. But the best way of hastening the reform is not to commend caution but to support it wholeheartedly. That is the least one expects from Mr. Sastri, who, we believe, is as keen on Prohibition as any Congressman.

DOUBLY INDEFENSIBLE

A query by Mr. A. Chetty in the Legislative Assembly elicited the very interesting information that there has lately been an increase in the allowance paid to the British soldiers in India. The increment embraces three different heads and the extra bill for only two of these comes to the astounding figure of Rs. 13,60,000 per annum! This arbitrary increment, which by the way, has been made "to conform to conditions under which the British soldier was serving in other parts of the Empire"—(whatever this may mean!) will create the greatest resentment throughout the country. While the public is clamouring for the reduction in the colossal army expenditure, the Indian exchequer is being saddled with fresh burdens under one guise or another. This increment moreover is bound to accentuate the already gross discrimination between the Indian and the British soldiers respectively. As such it is doubly indefensible.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCOUTS

The Bombay Municipal Schools Committee has at last realised that it will not do to flout the mandate of the Corporation with regard to its scout organisation. It has now decided to disaffiliate its scout troops from the Baden-Powell organisation. At the same time, since the Bombay Provincial Scout Council, too, has decided to disaffiliate itself from the B.-P. organisation and to nationalise its own system, the Schools Committee has requested the Corporation to reconsider the question of affiliation to the Provincial Council. We do not know whether the Provincial Council's decision has taken effect and how far its own organisation will be nationalised. Pending final decisions in this matter the Municipal scout troops may carry on their present administration except that they must be disaffiliated from the B.-P. organisation at once.

YAMUNABAI NAIR HOSPITAL

We whole-heartedly endorse the appeal for funds in aid of the Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital. This hospital was founded by the late Dr. A. L. Nair about twelve years ago and is now a public trust and depends for its maintenance mainly on public help. It has on its staff highly qualified doctors who are giving free service in the cause of free medical relief to the poor. During the year 1936-37 the hospital treated 75,300 out-door patients and 2,154 indoor cases and performed 1,104 major and minor operations. The number of patients is steadily increasing and sometimes for want of accommodation patients have had to be refused admission; but with more help from the public it would be possible to treat and accommodate more patients. The hospital also serves the cause of medical education, being attached to the National Medical College for teaching purposes. Altogether, the hospital eminently deserves help from the public. The staff and the students of the College will celebrate to-day as their Hospital Day and move round the city with charity boxes for collections. We trust all but the poorest will contribute their mite

GANESH FESTIVAL

(From A Special Correspondent.)

Just as Khaddar and Gandhi cap were until very recently looked upon with suspicious eyes by officialdom, so were Shivaji and Ganesh festivals started by the late Lokamanya Tilak looked upon as seditious movements. Ample evidence of this is to be found in Sir Valentine Chirol's "Indian Unrest". Those days are now no more. During the last forty years, the object with which Tilak gave a new turn to the Ganesh festival has been more than realised. Ganpati worship used to be only an individual affair of every Hindu householder in days of old. Tilak made it a public festival of the Hindus of Maharashtra and greater Maharashtra by extending its period from three days to ten In these ten days such a variety of entertainment and instruction is provided for young, old, men and women that it now happens to be the most enjoyed of Hindu holidays

A glance at the ten-day programmes of over 100 organisations in this city and the suburbs is enough to give an idea as to what political and social education, the festival in this city offers to thousands of its inhabitants. To take only a day's programme Dr B. S. Moonje spoke at the Brahman Sabha Hall on military education and India's future Mr. Jamnadas Mehta spoke at Kelewadi on Bombay's Provincial legislature. Mr. S. K. Patil spoke at two places on Congress politics. Prof. Potdar spoke at Bassein on Maharashtra University. Messrs. Dange, Lalji Pendse, B. T. Randive and V. B. Karnik did not hesitate to participate in the festival in honour of a Hindu deity even though all of them being avowed communists may be regarded as rationalists—atheists. What an amount of political education in the cause of a simple day for

(Continued On Page 10, Col. 5)

WITHOUT COMMENT

"It is no slight compliment to British impartiality and catholicity of spirit that the chairman of the Committee is an English peer, and that the main edition of the report is in English."

—Anglo-Indian paper's comment on the report of the Mixed Committee of League of Nations on Nutrition.

* * *

According to a German spokesman "It certainly looks as though Russia is going to torpedo the progress of the Mediterranean Conference."

But we had thought that job could be safely left to the energetic "mystery submarine".

* * * *

Referring to Germany's colonial claims Herr Hitler complains that "the living space is too small without addition of colonies to guarantee an undisturbed, assured and lasting food supply."

More particularly, it seems, he feels that lack of sufficient cannon-fodder.

* * *

Adversity Makes. . . . .

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, capitalist and millionaire, and Mr. N. M. Joshi, Labour leader, agreed in their opposition to the Rs. 500 limit for the salary of the Insurance Superintendent which was proposed by a Congress member of the Central Assembly.

* * *

Speaking on the Insurance Bill in the Central Assembly Sir N. N. Sircar asked if there was any country in the world which allowed competition between its nationals and foreigners on equal terms.

The rest of his speech supplied the answer: India.

* * *

Bori Bunder thinks it to be "significant that the entry of General Franco's troops invariably heralds order and contentment for the area."

Even more significant is the fact that Anglo-Indian newspapers with pretensions of democracy and law and order should support a horde of mercenaries and mutineers.

* * *

Medicine, says B. B. Minor, "belongs not to the West or to the East or to any quarter of the globe or section of humanity, but to the world and mankind."

That may be true. But the "dough" belongs to the White-faced I.M.S.!

* * *

American businessmen in Shanghai resent President Roosevelt's order to quit China. Some of them are said to have wired urging that "efforts should be made to keep the American flag flying."

Where? Over the debris of Shanghai?

* * *

The evacuation order is said to have struck Americans "like a thunderbolt."

Possibly they would prefer a mild shower of Japanese bombs.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) Snake; tiger and the Managing Agent of Insurance Companies are the three deadliest creations of God—not to speak of Sir N. N. Sircar himself.

(2) "Deemed Indian" is a new monster discovered and domesticated by the Law Member to protect the interests of foreign Big Business.

(3) Another step towards India's attainment of Dominion Status was taken when the Dominions Representatives discussed the international situation with spokesmen of the British Foreign Office—and an Indian representative was conspicuous by his absence.

* * *

A pilitician was just finishing an address to a big meeting. Towards the close of his speech he noticed a burly-looking man pushing his way towards the front and brandishing an ugly-looking stick. The man seemed anxious to get at the politician.

"What do you want?" asked the latter, in a frightened voice. "Is it me?"

"No, no", came the reply. "Carry on I don't want you. I want the guy who asked you to speak".

Crisis Over Question Of Federation

SOCIALISTS ON TASKS AHEAD

"Congress Ministries and Task Ahead" was the subject on which speeches were made at a largely attended public meeting at Matunga on Sunday night. Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas presided and among the speakers were Messrs Ashoka Mehta and Mr. R. Masani. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas said the first thing one had to bear in mind, was that the Congress had rejected the Constitution and had accepted office to combat and end it. Any action of the Congress Ministries, therefore, should be in furtherance of it. No doubt the Working Committee resolution said that these Ministries would carry on constructive work of the Congress as well. But such constructive activity, in the contest of the unequivocal declarations of the Congress, could only mean activity calculated to strengthen the Congress and to demonstrate the utter futility of the Constitution as an instrument to do any tangible good to the millions of the exploited peasants and workers and lower middle-classes.

THEIR FUNDAMENTAL TASK

He was, therefore, disappointed to find that the Congress Ministries seemed to have settled down to work the Constitution and were busy evolving plans for prohibition and the like. The vital problems of hunger and unemployment, of poverty and bread, could not be solved unless political power was vested in the people. It was the duty of the people to keep the Ministers constantly reminded of their fundamental task. They should remember that they were there to destroy the entire frame-work of the Government as at present constituted. Any deviation from that declared policy and purpose would weaken the Congress and the struggle for complete independence. There was need for vigilance and public expression of the people's views. "What we have to remember", concluded Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, "is that though Congressmen were Ministers, it is the bureaucracy that ruled the country."

SOCIALIST PARTY PROGRAMME

Mr. Ashoka Mehta expounded the line of the Congress Socialist Party. He traced the origin of the Party and its work inside the Congress. He referred to the two tendencies that were manifest inside the Congress. The tendency of radical action was represented by the Congress Socialist Party and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The other tendency sought to pursue a reformist policy. Though the Congress Socialists were in a minority, now could dispute the role the Party had played, and was still playing, in rescuing the Congress from defeatist constitutionalism.

There were people who objected to Socialist propaganda and tried to make a distinction between Socialism and Swaraj. But in the Indian conditions, real Swaraj could not have any meaning if it was not based on Socialist foundations. Pandit Nehru had been emphasizing that fact from day to day.

NEED FOR RADICAL CHANGE

Poverty and unemployment were the basic problems of India. These could never be solved unless there was radical and fundamental change in the entire social order.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE. A MONSTROCITY

Mr. M. R. Masani warned the audience against two dangers that loomed ahead of them. The first was the coming of the Federation. The Federal Structure that was sought to impose upon the country was a monstrocity. It violated all canons of constitutional theory. The brand that was ready for export to India was unique in that throughout the history of constitutions there never was a Constitution like the Federal Constitution proposed for India. It had to be combated with all the strength of the nation. The Congress which had formed Governments in seven provinces could play a decisive roll in combating the introduction of the Federation. If the Federal Structure was allowed to be introduced, it would be dead-weight round the necks of the Indian people. They should not allow it come under any circumstances. The Congress Ministries could refuse to be parties to the Federation by refusing the election to the Federal Assembly from their provincial legislatures. If the Viceroy intervened, that would be a proper occasion to create constitutional deadlocks in the seven provinces.

KING'S VISIT

The Congress, at the instance of the Congress Socialists, had called on the nation not to participate in any functions in connection with the Coronaton or the English King's visit to India. In fact the British Government contemplated to send the King to India sometime back. Then the Congress had refused to accept ministries and at Fazipur passed the resolution calling upon the country not to participate in any functions in connection wth the proposed visit of the King. The atmosphere was one of grim struggle. There was uncertainty about everything. The King's visit was abandoned. But, evidently, the change in Congress policy seemed to have given new courage to the British politicians It was upto the Congress Governments to warn the Governments against the unwisdom of the King's visit.

DANGER OF WORLD WAR

Mr. Masani in conclusion referred to the danger of world war and the possibility of India being used as a pawn by Britain. He pointed to the despatch of Indian troops to China against the expressed will of the people. The Congress had declared India's non-participation in imperialist wars and it was the duty of the people of India to be vigilant and to utilize any such crisis for the attainment of the freedom of their country.

The Secretary of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party who spoke last said that before the discussion of the task ahead, it was necessary to look a little back and at the present situation. Thus alone could they intelligently grasp the task that lay ahead. The Congress had thrice unequivocally condemned and rejected the India Act 1935. At its call the nation demonstrated its unique solidarity against it on April 1st, the day of the inauguration of that unwanted slave constitution. Since then, the Congress had accepted offices and accepted the responsibility of Government under that very constitution. On August first the country congratulated the Congress Ministries, but at the same time reminded them that Ministries were accepted to further the Congress objective of combating and ending the India Act.

But now, there were talks of ten and five and three year plans. It looked as though the Congress was settling down to work the rejected constitution. That was the greatest danger that faced the struggle against imperialism. It was the duty of every Indian who stood for complete independence and freedom for the masses from all exploitation to raise their voice against any such deterioration of the Congress position. This could effectively be done by the people becoming Congress members in large numbers and supporting the Congress Socialist Party in its huge task.

The meeting then terminated.

COUNTRY BOAT CAPSIZES

25 Passengers Involved: 13 Rescued So Far In Ganges Tragedy

PATNA, Sept. 8.

It is reported that while a country boat carrying 25 passengers including men, women and children, was coming to Patna from the other side of the Ganges, it capsized in midstream in front of the District Court this noon.

The Pirbahore Police having got information promptly formed themselves into a rescue party and saved as many as 13 passengers. It is also reported others were also picked up by some boats plying in the locality at the time of accident. This, however, lacks official confirmation.—United Press.

TRAFFIC DISLOCATED

Two Rivers In Floods In C. P.: Several Houses Submerged

NAGPUR, Sept. 8.

Kanhan and Vainganga rivers in Nagpur and Bhandara districts area are in high floods. Traffic between Nagpur and Gondia has been dislocated. Several houses in Gorabazar and Kamptee were submerged in water last night.—United Press

RS. 10,000 PURSE FOR JAWAHAR

Baroda Plans Congress President's Reception

BARODA, Sept. 8.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has a crowded programme to go through when he arrives here on September, 14.

On his arrival he will address a public meeting. Thereafter he will meet Harijan workers, Muslim workers and Congress members. He will also give an interview to the City journalists.

The people of Baroda City will present a purse to the Congress President and it is expected that the collections to the purse will amount to Rs. 10,000. — United Press.

JAWAHAR AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Sept. 8.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and his daughter broke their train journey at Nagpur this afternoon.

Dr. N. B. Khare, the C. P. Premier, Pt. R. S. Shukla, Education Minister, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and a number of Congressmen and students met them at the station. Pt. Nehru was garlanded on behalf of the Nagpur City Congress Committee and the Students' Federation.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Pt. Nehru and his daughter immediately proceeded to Wardha by car.

The Secretary of the Students' Federation had approached the Congress President to request him to address them prior to his departure to Wardha but the latter was unable to accept the invitation owing to other preoccupations.—A.P.

SEVEN STILL ON HUNGER-STRIKE?

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

Replying a question put by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Opposition leader in the Bengal Assembly today, Khwaja Sir Nazimmuddin, Home Minister, informed the House that the seven political prisoners who did not abandon hunger-strike with the others in Andamans must be presumed to be still on hunger-strike, as he had not received any information to the effect that they had already given it up.—United Press.

UNIQUE NUMBER OF AMENDMENTS

1,750 Already Tabled On Bengal Tenancy Act Bill

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

The Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill to be sponsored by the Revenue Minister, on September 10, next may claim the unique distinction of beating all records in regard to the number of amendments tabled to any single Legislative measure. not only in this province but perhaps in any other province in India.

Until now, 1,750 amendments have already been tabled.—United Press.

Labour Retains Seat In Glasgow By-Election

LONDON: September 8.

The Springburn (Glasgow) by-election caused by the death of Mr. Georgie Hardie resulted as follows:-

	Votes
Mrs. Agnes Hardie (Labour)	14,859
Machinnes Shaw (Conservative)	8,881

Mrs. Hardie is the widow of the late member.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S LABOUR SERVICE

800 Uniformed Nazi Girls Parade Before Hitler For First Time

NUREMBERG, Sept. 8.

Women's Labour Service consisting of 800 uniformed girls paraded for the first time before Herr Hitler acting as a framework for 50,000 sun-tanned men of the same corps. The latter carried burnished spades over their shoulders and executed the drill like trained soldiers. Men of one section paraded stripped to the waist Women's Labour Service numbers 20,000 and volunteers are still pouring in.—Reuter's Special

RANADE STARTS HUNGER-STRIKE

Sonya Maruti Temple Satyagraha Echo

POONA, Sept. 8.

With only a 'langoti' on, Deshdas Ranade started hunger-strike to-day at 10 a.m. near the Sonya Maruthi temple and announced his intention to fast till the Sonya Maruthi Temple Satyagraha prisoners were released.

On a Board kept by his side, the following words were written: "As long as my brothers in jail are not released, I will pursue this extraordinary remedy. May God help."—A. P

REPATRIATE ANDAMAN PRISONERS

Delhi Congress Request To Chief Commissioner

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8.

It is understood that the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee has sent a representation to the Chief Commissioner, inviting his attention to the fact that the ban on the local branch of the Hindustan Seva Dal and the Youth League, which was declared illegal during the days of Civil Disobedience Movement, has not been lifted although the ban on the parent body has since been removed by the Provincial Government.

The Committee has also requested the Chief Commissioner to repatriate the three Delhi political prisoners, now on hunger-strike in the Andamans, viz., Messrs. Balwantrai. B K Dutt and H Samajadar.

The Committee has further demanded the repatriation of half a dozen political prisoners and cancellation of externment orders passed on Maulana Nooruddin and Maulana Hussain Ahmed and also the removal of restriction on Maulana Abdulla Majid.—United Press.

Punjab Move Against Communique On 'Abattoir'

LAHORE, Sept. 8.

A meeting of the Punjab Provincial Abattoir Protest Committee held to-day at Lajpat Rai Hall decided to hold meetings throughout the province on September 15 to protest against the Government of India's communique.

The meeting also decided that protest sub-committees be organised in different areas of the province through which delegates may be elected to the forthcoming conference on September 18 and 19.—United Press.

SOVIET STICKS TO ITS CHARGE

MOSCOW, Sept. 8.

The Government have instructed the Embassy at Rome to announce that it considers the Italian reply to the Soviet Note unsatisfactory, and maintains its accusations.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S LABOUR DAY

428 Deaths: Motor Accidents Take Heavy Toll Of Lives

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

There were 428 deaths in America's Labour Day celebrations. Twothirds of this were caused by motor accidents.—Reuter

"CHULMLEIGH", WINS ST. LEGER

"Fair Copy" And "Midday Sun" Secure Places At Doncaster

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

St. Leger stakes run at Doncaster over a distance of one mile six furlongs, 132 yards resulted as follows:—

CHULMLEIGH	1
FAIRCOPY	2
MIDDAYSUN	3

Fifteen ran. Won by half a length. Three-quarters length separated the second and the third horse. The winner was trained by Hogg

The following were the starting prices:— 18 to 1 Chulmleigh 6 to 1 Faircopy 3 to 1 Midday-sun.

PROGRESS OF RACE

The start was even, Sweetcontent, Senor, Solfo, Middaysun and Maranta showing the greatest speed in the first furlong. Maranta settled down and led from Senor, Chulmleigh and Renardo and was still leading halfway followed by Renardo, Senor, Solfo, Middaysun, Chulmleigh, Sweet Content in that order with Snowleopard in the rear.

Maranta and Denardo were together on entering the straight, followed by Sultan Mohamed. Middaysun and Solfo. Renardo dropped out and Maranta came under pressure two furlongs from Home Solfo, Sultan Mahomed, Goya, Chulmleigh, Fair Copy taking closer order Middaysun flattered for a few strides below distance where Fair Copy and Chulmleigh challenged simultaneously. Fair Copy enjoyed the first run but failed to hold off great Challenge from Chulmleigh which won an exciting race.

Maranta came fourth, Senor fifth, Solfo sixth Snow Leopard seventh, Sandsprite eighth and Goya ninth. Perifox was last.—Reuter's Special.

Chulmleigh Wins After Exciting Finish

The runners were identical with probables.

Chulmleigh is owned by Lord Glanely, Fair Copy by Lord Derby and Midday Sun by Mrs. Millers.

St. Leger Stakes is valued at 4,000 sterling. It was a coincidence that Lord Glanely's only previous St. Leger success was with Chulmleigh's sire Singapore in 1930. Lord Glanely's rise is one of the romances of commerce. He started life as a clerk in a shipping firm and now owns a Shipping Company.

Challenging simultaneously with Faircopy below distance, Chulmleigh made a great burst and won after an exciting finish. The winner's time was three minutes, seven and one-fifth seconds.—Reuter's Special.

Mussolini For Munich

BERLIN, September 7.

Signor Mussolini arrives in Munich on September 25 and will remain there for one day.—Reuter

MOUNT BAGANA ERUPTING

CANBERRA: September 8.

Mount Bagana on Bougainville Island (Solomon Islands) is erupting the smoke is rising 15,000 feet over the densely populated area.—Reuter.

Insurance Bill In Central Assembly

Move To Reduce Working Capital Of New Companies Fails

SIMLA: September 8.

The Central Assembly resumed consideration of amendments to the Insurance Bill to-day.

The House rejected the amendment of Mr. Sri Prakash moved by him yesterday aiming at giving a period of twelve months to small companies, in case they wished to be amalgamated with big companies, for obtaining a certificate of insurance from the Superintendent of Insurance

Mr. Griffiths moved deletion of a sub clause to clause three which read, "in the case of an insurer having his principal place of business or domicile outside British India, a statement, verified by an affidavit, made by the principal officer of the insurer, setting forth the requirements (if any) not applicable to the nationals of the country in which such an insurer is constituted, incorporated, or domiciled, which are imposed by the laws or practice of that country upon Indian nationals as a condition of carrying on insurance business in that country.

A CLUMSY CLAUSE

Mr. Griffiths said that the clause was very clumsily made, and it was too much to expect a foreigner to know the condition prevailing in his country. He pointed out that under the Act they would have a Superintendent of Insurance who could be depended upon to see to these details of the administration of the Act

Mr. Hoosenbhoy Lalji, opposing the amendment, said that the provision in the Bill was very fair and equitable.

Sir H. P. Mody did not agree to amendment and felt that the provision itself did not go far enough.

Sir N. N. Sircar also opposed the amendment and said that if, as Mr. Griffiths claimed, a foreigner might not know the laws of his own country, it was better he took a little trouble to learn them instead of running the risk of penalty in another country.

After Mr. Das also had opposed the amendment, it was negatived

The House rejected by 61 votes to 47 a joint amendment of Mr. A. Ayyangar, Mr. K. Santanam and Swami Venkatachalam Chetty to provide that a foreign insurer shall file a declaration that it carries on independent business and issues policies in its own name at its principal place of business or domicile and is not subsidiary to, or merged in, or amalgamated with any other insurer.

Another amendment moved by the same three members, prescribing the registration fee as Rs. 100 for each class of business, was accepted by the Law Member and passed

WORKING CAPITAL

The House made good progress after lunch dealing with amendments, of which 150 have been hitherto disposed of, relating to the five clauses of the Bill. The House was discussing the sixth clause when it adjourned.

Considerable discussion arose on Maulana Zafarali Khan's amendment urging reduction in the working capital of new Life Insurance Companies from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 25,000

The mover as also Dr. Ziauddin, Mr. A N Chattopadhyaya, Mr. S K Som pleaded the clause of the small companies and pointed out that the fixing of a smaller capital would help to spread insurance to the masses of the country.

ABSOLUTE MINIMUM

Mr. Satyamurti opposing declared that Rs. 50,000 was the absolute minimum which would guarantee the safety and security of the policyholders, particularly, the young ones.

The amendment was rejected.

Dr. Ziauddin moved an amendment with the object of preventing the same insurer doing life as well as general insurance business. He dwelt at length on the danger arising out of a big loss on accident or fire side of the business having an adverse effect on the life side and quoted the example of America which was giving up the practice of combining life with other forms of insurance.

NO DISTINCTION

Sir N. N. Sircar pointed out that there was no need to draw such a hard and fast distinction between life, accident and fire and humorously said: "Supposing I insure the life of a horse, it is both life and accident insurance". (Laughter).

The amendment was rejected.

Earlier the House agreed to the omission of Clause Three (A) requiring a non-Indian insurer to place with Indian insurer ten per cent of the re-insurance.—A. P.

MEDITERRANEAN BATTLE

(Continued from Page 1.)

lieved to have fought in the Mediterranean battle.

Details are lacking but it is understood that they were the cruiser 'Canarias', the Government cruiser 'Mendez Nunez', destroyer 'Libertad', and five other destroyers of the 'Almirante Antewuera' type.

French seaplanes and warships are patrolling the area fearing possible submarine attacks against cargo vessels.—Reuter's Special.

British Destroyers Rushed From Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 8.

Various rumours are afloat regarding fighting in the Mediterranean. One report says the insurgent cruiser "Canarias" is fighting Spanish Government destroyers off Algeria while another report states that one British and two Spanish steamesr were attacked last night in vicinity of Algiers.

The British destroyers, "Hotspur," "Active" and "Hasty" have left Gibraltar.

INSURGENT CLAIM

Insurgent authorities report that the cruiser "Baleares" fought five Government armed trawlers and the destroyer "Libertad." The latter and several trawlers were seriously damaged but managed to escape.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF MADRID REFUGEES

LONDON, Sept. 8.

In view of the urgency of recent requests of the International Red Cross, the British Government have chartered a ship to take 4,000 Madrid refugees from Valencia to Marseilles. The refugees are at present housed in the Foreign Embassies and Legations of Madrid.—Reuter's Special.

Germany And Nyon Invitation

NUREMBERG, Sept. 8.

Germany's reply to the Nyon invitation is understood to suggest that the proposed subject of discussion at the Conference be referred to the London Non-Intervention Committee and mentions the Leipzig incident as one of the reasons for this suggestion.—Reuter's Special.—

MYSTERY SUBMARINE STOPS BR. TANKER

ISTANBUL, Sept. 8.

The Socony Vacum Oil Company state that the British tanker "Pegasus," which was proceeding to Alexandria, was stopped by an unknown submarine in the neighbourhood of Rhodes. The vessel was challenged but allowed to proceed

The British authorities have wirelessed the "Pegasus" asking for particulars.—Reuter.

ITALIAN SUPPORT TO GERMAN CLAIM

ROME, September 3.

Sgr. Virginio Gayda, commonly called Signor Mussolini's mouthpiece supports Germany's colonial claims in an article in "Giornale d'Italia". He states: "The problem is one of justice and European equilibrium. Italian nationals just emerged from a European political conflict aroused by the claim to the same right, can, therefore, understand Germany's needs. Europe must expect deliberate movement in Germany for revision of the colonial 'status quo' created by the Treaty of Versailles."—Reuter.

FRENCH BANK CHIEF DROWNED

POITIERS, Sept. 8.

The Director-General of the Bank for International Settlements, M. Pierre Quesnay was accidentally drowned here whilst bathing.—Reuter.

Princess Juliana's Baby

HAGUE, Sept 8.

An official medical statement says that Princess Juliana is expecting a baby early in the new year Her health is quite satisfactory.—Reuter.

Nervousness Rules In U. S. Market

THREATENED BREACH BETWEEN ITALY AND RUSSIA AND SITUATION IN FAR EAST CAUSE HEAVY LIQUIDATION

NEW YORK, September 7.

Wall Street broke badly to-day, losses of anything up to nine dollars being shown in a very weak close.

The market was dominated by acute nervousness concerning developments abroad.

The heavy liquidation which took place is attributed to the threatened break between Italy and Russia, the more clouded situation in the Far East and growing pessimism regarding the looked for Autumn improvement in the American business situation.

—Reuter.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

Indian Mercantile offers to capable and influential Agents:—

SCIENTIFIC & LIBERAL POLICY CONTRACTS TO SELL VERY LIBERAL COMMISSIONS FOR SELLING THEM. PERMANENT RENEWALS.

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SIR PHEROZSHAW MEHTA ROAD, BOMBAY.

World Made Safe For Ugliness

Interesting Discussion On Beauty Bill In Mock Parliament

(From A Special Correspondent)

An imminent danger to the life and liberties of ugly persons was averted when at its concluding session on Sunday the Mock Parliament held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Field Club and the Catholic Students Union, by an overwhelming majority, rejected the Aesthetes Cabinet's "The Realisation of the Life Beautiful Bill, 1937". The debate on both the days was lively and of a high order and ten members spoke from either side.

The Bill sought "to make ugliness a thing of the past by removing all eyesores in the form of diseased beggars, cripples and incurably ugly men and women in general", demolishing all ugly buildings and putting a legal ban on all ugly forms of dress. In its positive aspect the Bill provided for establishment of Beauty clinics and gymnasia, construction of beautiful dwellings and parks, etc., and laid down that "Personal beauty be an indispensable qualification for all persons to sit in Parliament", further providing that "the President of the State be the person judged most beautiful among the elected representatives"

BEAUTY AND TRUTH

Mrs. C. F. Lynn, Minister for Personal Beauty, in moving the Bill, referred to this last clause and maintained that it was a self-denying ordinance as she and her colleagues would have to resign if and when the Bill was passed. In the interests of Beauty, however, which alone she held was truth they have brought forward this Bill to establish the Life Beautiful in "this poverty-stricken, disease-infested and aesthetically-starved state of ours". In measured tones and polished phrase she set the ball of discussion rolling.

Professor F. Correia-Afonso, leader of the Opposition (Humanitarians), spoke with devastating sarcasm and many brilliant sallies enlivened his eloquent speech. The Minister for Personall Beauty, he said, had laid a spell over the audience which was, however, immediately broken by the weak logic of her arguments. He characterised the Bill as a preposterous infliction and questioned the wisdom of putting a premium on physical beauty to the detriment of spiritual beauty.

Ugliness, he said, had never done any harm to anyone while history was full of instances when beauty had caused wars and blood-shed. Beauty, said the Professor amidst applause, fades but ugliness is steady.

"UGLINESS TO PAY"

Mr. J. Castellino, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking on behalf of the Government, emphasised the financial aspect of the proposed legislation. The maxim "No taxation without representation", he said, would now be altogether changed and "Ugliness to pay" substituted for "Ability to pay" as a principle of taxation. All forms of ugliness including mothers-in-law, he said, would be heavily taxed.

Mr. S. Karanjia, representative of the Misogynist Brotherhood, opposed the Bill which he characterised as a subtle trick of the wily Eve.

Professor A. Menezes, Minister of Music and Poetry, appealed for support to the Bill in the name of the finer things of life.

But Mr. Saeed Jafri saw in this measure a reprehensible attack on the civil liberties of free citizens and held that in a life without ugliness, beauty itself would lose all charm for lack of contrast.

Mrs. Lila Wagle-Dhume, the Minister of Landscapes, put in a vigorous plea for the Bill which provoked a spirited reply from Miss Yvette Coello, representative of the Antiquarians Federation. She held up the charms of the old world against such new-fangled ideas as represented in the Bill.

Doctor T S Wheeler, member for the Scientific Associations, spoke with the preciseness of a scientist and showed how the Bill was opposed to all rational tenets of life.

Professors G a j endragadkar, Minister for War, revealed some of the military measures which were proposed to be taken against offenders in the State Beautiful.

ARTISTS' PROTEST

Miss Yvonne Coello of the Musicians' Guild voiced the artists' revolt against such irrational restrictions as were envisaged in the Bill and pleaded for a free atmosphere for the cultivation of fine arts.

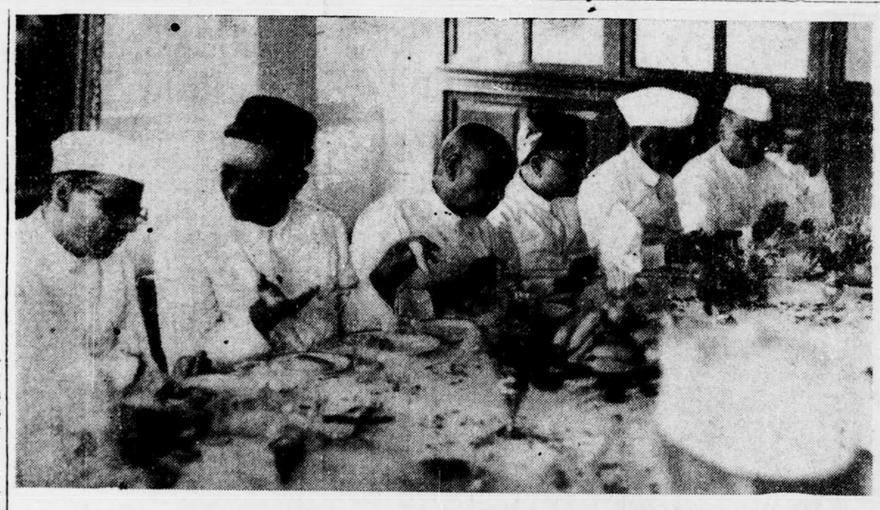
Professor J C P de Andrade wound up the debate on behalf of the Opposition with a witty speech and criticised the Bill clause by clause to show its worthlessness.

Professor M F Colaco, the Prime Minister, made the last speech but his gallant effort to save his side proved a failure and when the votes were taken the Bill was rejected by an overwhelming majority, amidst loud applause.

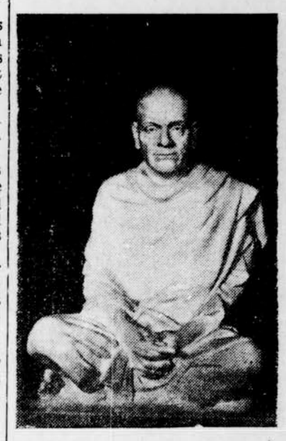
And thus ended a most interesting discussion in which flashes of wit often alternated with philosophic observations, a happy blending of light-hearted satire and serious dialectics

Sir J. Boman Behram who acted as Speaker on both the days complimented the organisers of the function on its success and adjourned the "Parliament".

On both the days interesting interpellations were asked by the members of the Opposition and supplementaries evoked some brilliant repartees.



The Bombay Cabinet being entertained at lunch by the board of the Bombay Stock Exchange, on Tuesday afternoon.



This marble statue of Shri Narayan Gurudev, the great Ezhava reformer of Kerala, is now ready and can be viewed by the Swamiji's followers and admirers at Mr. Wagh's Studio, Hughes Road. The statue will be despatched to Shri Gokarnanath Temple, Mangalore, after a week.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher (centre) performed the opening ceremony of the Ceylon House in Bombay, on Tuesday evening. Mr. M. A. Kantawala, Ceylon Trade Commissioner for India, is seen on the extreme right.

NO ALLOWANCE TO RELEASED DETENUS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

Replying to a question in the Bengal Assembly to-day, the Home Minister, Sir Nazimuddin, said that orders were issued for the release of 125 detenus conditionally and 329 unconditionally from April 1 last. No register of releases of Terrorist convicts was maintained. Save in exceptional cases, it had not hitherto been the practice to make any allowance to the released detenus.—A. P.

KAMATIPURA WELCOMES PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN

Congress Ministers Felicitated For Their Drive Against Illiteracy And Social Evils

That the Prohibition policy followed by the present Congress Ministry in Bombay would do the greatest good to the residents of Kamathipura was the view expressed by speakers in Maratni, at a Reception accorded to Honourables Messrs. B. G. Kher and M D D Gilder by the Akhil Padmashali Samaj at Markandeya Ashram, Kamathipura

Mr B G Kher declared that the policy of his cabinet was service and said that Education should be imparted in their mother-tongue —Telugu.

Mr. S. L. Silam presided over the function and nearly 2,000 people attended it.

The function began with some devotional songs rendered by girls.

Mr. L. B. Irabati, President of the Padmashali Aikyechu Mandal welcomed the distinguished guests of the morning and said that their visit was unique in that no Minister had visited them for nearly 150 years except once when a Police Commissioner visited them. It was a Golden letter day in their life that a Premier and a Minister were amidst them then.

Referring to the policy of Prohibition of the Bombay Government, he said drink was the greatest evil there. Whereas elsewhere 10-15 per cent. of people took to it in that locality 99 per cent of the people were addicts to it. Shops were situated in every lane and corner in the 60 and odd lanes abounding there.

The policy of the Government which promised to eradicate the evil within 3 years was a bold one.

STEEPED IN IGNORANCE.

The people there were steeped in a morass of ignorance and educating them was the duty of the Government. He also pleaded for the regulation of hours of the Bidi factories in the locality. Mr. R. K. Putta sang the praise of Honourable Mr. Kher embedded in the form of an address containing eight verses.

Another address (in prose) was presented by Mr. Putta to Dr. Gilder.

They welcomed the Prohibition move which was bound to be very powerful and successful in spite of the hardships to and loss to those in the trade who were bound to obstruct its progress.

The endeavour of Honourable Mr. Gilder in the face of these hardships was commendable.

They looked for a day when Bombay would be dry and they prized that day just like the Nariel Pournima Day (Cocoanut Day) which was their great day.

DRINK THEIR CURSE.

Both the addresses which were in Marathi were presented by Mr. Silam to respective recipients of honour. Mr. Silam welcoming the Ministers said that was a Red Letter Day in the history of the Padmashali community (Weavers) in Bombay who numbered nearly 10,000 and were all working in Mills and did skilled labour like carpentry and house-building. There were 40,000 Telugu speaking people in that area and drink was their curse.

He pointed out all rules of the Abkari Department were being violated there in that drugs like opium were mixed with liquors and the participants were to be seen sitting and drinking by the road-side. The shops were situated even by the side of temples and schools.

Such a state of affairs required a drastic handling by the authorities.

EVIL OF PROSTITUTION.

The other problem was that of prostitution which had made the locality its abode. Mowalis were also an attendant evil.

The fair name of the residents there was spoiled by association and the locality abounded in filth and made one wonder whether it was a no-man's land.

He moved in the Corporation that the prostitutes be removed to the Development chawls which were vacant and rid the locality of the pest. Thereby the Corporation would also be assured of an income which was not the case then.

But his proposal fell on deaf ears. The Police Commissioner said that it was a tolerated area and that nothing could be done.

He had also seen the Home Member Mr. K. M. Munshi who could not unfortunately be present on that day in that connection and he was very sympathetic.

He hoped a way out would be found by the Ministry in regard to the problem. Having accepted office, however unwillingly, they should take the best advantage of their situation to serve the country.

PREMIER KHER'S REPLY.

Honourable Mr. B. G. Kher replying said that they were assembled there on an auspicious day—Ganesh Chaturthi, which was symbolic of knowledge. The speeches delivered then brought home to him the great responsibility which rested on his Cabinet.

He was of emphatic opinion that they were a very cultured people as was evident from their enlightened speeches The lack of English Degree education could not exclude them from culture.

The problems before the Congress were made patent by Kamathipura and it was meet that that Congress had taken up office and it was its duty to take the Nation Building at that juncture.

People in Kamathipura did useful work and lived by their sweat. They were really cultured compared to the so-called cultured classes who lived on the labour of others

Congress had accepted office to serve them and it was its endeavour to carry out its programme and reach its cherished goal. It chose a peaceful revolution with non-violence as its sheet anchor in the face of a bloody revolution.

The Ministers were not there for self-interest but for service which was clear by their voluntary cut in their salaries.

Mahatmaji was not satisfied even with the 500 rupees level.

He was a citizen first and he was their chief servant.

NOT BY SUGGESTION.

The evil of prostitution would not be solved by segregation but only by education of the people

Prohibition was the dream of Mahatma and was before the Congress as an ideal for the past 20 years. Even Islam was against it.

The legislation in regard to working hours was a major one. Such legislation would give more leisure and home life. Besides it would enable those who wanted to educate themselves in night schools.

He hoped to do his best to help them. Education was to be imparted to them in their mother-tongue. Yet they were very fluent in Marathi, which showed their adaptability.

He thanked them for inviting them on an auspicious day and giving them an opportunity to know their problems.

Dr. Gilder promised to carry through his Prohibition campaign with their co-operation which they so willingly proferred. His was glad at their gesture.

He was thankful for their kind invitation.

Dr. V. R. Bhusrath thanked the Ministers for their kind visit and was glad that they had to receive Congress Ministers and not the salaried lot.

He recalled how Dr. Gilder's father used to advise the locality to refrain from drink

It was befitting his son was carrying on the campaign.

They were staunch followers of Congress and demanded only the Congress Government and not the previous governments to do their duty by them.

With 'Vande Mataram,' the function terminated.

Why Give Communal Colour To Petty Incident?

Sarat Bose's Protest: Adjournment Motion In Bengal Assembly On Rajshahi College Lost

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

The adjournment motion tabled by a Congress member to discuss the situation arising out of the Government order indefinitely closing down the Rajshahi college in North Bengal as a sequel to acute tension between the Hindu and Muslim students there, was defeated without a division in the Assembly to-day.

Most of the speakers on the motion including Mr. W. W. Wordsworth, leader of the European Group, and Mr. Sarat Bose, leader of the Opposition, regretted the action of Government in this direction although they did not approve of the conduct of the students of Rajshahi, particularly the hunger-strike resorted to by the Hindu students.

Mr. Sarat Bose declared that narrow orthodoxy, whether it be Hindu or Muslim, made no appeal to him. All the same he thought that the differences between the two sections of students of Rajshahi could have been solved by Government with a little amount of tact, reasonableness and vision.

He regretted the communal turn which had been given to this petty incident and concluded by saying:

"Let not the profane hand—either of Hindus or of Muslims—ever touch the educational institutions of our province, which should be allowed to remain as sacred temples of learning."

The Hon. Mr. A. K. Faulul Huq who made a very conciliatory speech justified the action of Government in closing down the college by saying that if Government had not come to that decision promptly streets of Rajshahi might have been deluged with blood as he had got reports from men on the spot that not only students but also members of he public representing both the communities were preparing for a homicidal fight over this issue.

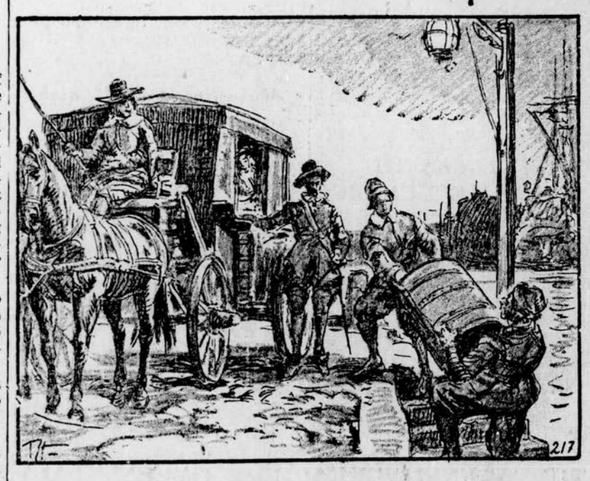
He concluded by appealing to the leader of the Opposition to go to Rajshahi even now and settle the matter in a manner satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Mr. Fazlul Huq announced that any decision that Mr. Bose (leader of the Opposition) might arrive at in this connecton would be accepted by him for he looked upon a solution that might be arrived at in connection with the the Rajshahi incident as affording a test of their fitness to solve the communal problems in this province. —United Press.

Mr. Surendramohan Maitra's Adjournment Motion was rejected without a division after two hours of heated debate.

The motion wanted to discuss the situation created by the closing of the Government College, Rajshahi under the orders of the Government and the consequent discharge of a Professor and notice of discharge to four others as also a loss in the per centage of students.—A. P.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS



ON ENGLISH SOIL.

In five minutes the boat gained the land. The officer leaped to the pier, and offered his hand to Milady. A carriage was waiting.

"Is this carriage for us?" Milady asked.

"Yes, Madam."

"Is it a long way to my hotel?"

"It is at the other end of the town."

"Very well, Let us start then," said Milady.

The officer saw that her luggage was fastened carefully behind the carriage, and when this was done he seated himself respectfully beside her and shut the door.

It was evident that the coachman was instructed, for he immediately set off at a rapid pace and plunged into the streets of the city.

Seeing that the officer was silent and did not seem at all disposed for conversation, Milady reclined in her corner of the carriage lost in conjecture regarding this reception, which struck her as very odd and gave her ample matter for reflection.

IN THE CARRIAGE.

The drive was quite a long one. At the end of a quarter of an hour Milady leaned towards the window to see where she was being conducted. Houses were no longer to be seen; only trees appeared in the dark like great phantoms chasing one another Milady shuddered

"But we are no longer in the city, sir, she said

The officer preserved his silence.

"I tell you, sir, I will go no farther unless you tell me where we are going."

This threat brought no reply.

"Oh, this is too much, cried Milady. "Help! help!"

She was furious and her eyes flashed in the darkness. The next instant she tried to open the door in order to throw herself out.

"Take care, madam," said the young man coolly, "you will kill yourself in jumping.

Milady realized that she had allowed herself to be carried too far by her anger. She re-seated herself and said in a complaining voice:—

"Why am I subjected to this violence?"

World of Wireless

LONDON SCHOOLGIRLS' RADIO PLAY

13-Year Old Will Take Part In B. B. C. Productions!

Two thirteen-year-old London school girls, Stella Reichenberg and Noreen Scott, are the authoresses of "Kidnapped", a short detective play which will be broadcast by the B.B.C. on August 23. Both will take part in the broadcast.

Listening to "Inspector Hornsligh Investigates", a feature that forms part of the fortnightly programme, 'Monday at Seven' inspired the girls to write the play, which was intended as a contribution to a school concert. Its high standard so astonished their teachers that Stella and Noreen sent it to the B.B.C. for 'Inspector Hornsleigh' to see, as a result of which 'Inspector Hornsleigh's' creator, Hans W. Priwin, undertook to adapt it for inclusion in his series.

In each of the 'Inspector Hornsleigh' episodes the 'criminal' may be identified by means of a flaw in the evidence of one of a number of 'witnesses', and this formula was followed by the authors of 'Kidnapped'. Though the intentional slip was soon discovered by Hans W. Priwin, it succeeded in baffling Douglas Moodie and Harry S. Pepper, the producers of 'Monday at Seven'.

It was arranged that, subject to certain formalities, both Stella and Noreen should have an opportunity of taking part in the broadcast. Stella subsequently visited Broadcasting House to sign a contract, Noreen being away on holiday in Dublin.

TECHNICAL EDITION OF 'EMPIRE MAIL BAG'

Broadcast Answers To Listeners' Queries

Questions from the B.B.C.'s overseas listeners concerning the relative strength of the transmissions from Daventry and those of other broadcasting organizations will be among the many queries of technical interest that it is hoped to answer in the next edition of the 'Empire Mail Bag' programmes, which will be broadcast during the week beginning September 19.

In this programme, which has been arranged by Pascoe Thornton, the answers will be given by the Overseas and Engineering Information Department of the B.B.C., which deals with listeners' letters on technical subjects. Interference, especially from morse stations and local electrical apparatus; the reason for the twenty-minute intervals between the different transmissions from Daventry; the frequency band allotted to short-wave broadcasting; and the transmitting plant at the Daventry station are the subjects of many listeners' questions, and answers to as many as possible of the points raised will be included in the broadcast. A number of listeners have suggested that the B.B.C. should publish the design of a 'tried and tested short-wave receiver' suitable for the reception of the programmes from Daventry, and in this edition of 'Empire Mail Bag' the reason why the Corporation is unable to adopt that suggestion will be explained.

Transmission 2, September 21, 12-40 p.m. G.M.T.

Transmission 3, September 25, 3-50 p.m. G.M.T.

EXAMINING SUN FOR SPOTS

It Is Daily Routine At Broadcasting House

On sunny afternoons a telescope, pointed at the sun, may be seen protruding from one of the sixth floor windows on the Portland Place side of Broadcasting House, London. Its appearance indicates that the staff of the Overseas and Engineering Information Department of the B.B.C. are taking observations of the number and position of sun-spots —routine work that is carried out daily when the state of the weather permits.

Through the telescope—which is mounted on a wooden frame across an office window—an image of the sun is thrown on to a square of paper, the sun-spots being seen as black specks, either isolated or in groups. Their positions are plotted on a chart, and thus a day-to-day record of a spot's progress across the face of the sun is obtained. By this somewhat rough and ready method the general trend of sun-spot activity can be watched, and subsequent liaison with the Royal Observatory at Greenwich provides detailed information about its exact magnitude.

Listeners to the B.B.C.'s short-wave transmission from Daventry benefit in an indirect way from the use made of this information. As is now well-known, solar activity greatly affects the ionospheric conditions governing short-wave transmission, and plays a large part in determining the frequencies to be used. The choice of the dates on which frequency changes are to be made is also governed by the general trend of solar activity, and advance information is sometimes provided by these simple observations. An explanation of reception conditions reported by listeners is also often provided.

SPLIT-SECOND TIMING OF PROGRAMMES

'Sweep' Clock-Hands And Stop-Watches

In their daily struggle to maintain the accuracy of programme timings, the programme officials at Broadcasting House, London, have the assistance of ninety-eight clocks, twenty-two of which are in the studios and the remainder in the silence-rooms associated with the studios. All are controlled electrically from a 'master' in the control-room on the eighth floor, the 'master's' accuracy being checked with the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, several times a day.

Broadcasting House is connected with Greenwich by a telephone line, which carries the six 'pips' of the Greenwich Time Signal on the first stage of its journey to listeners. The last of those 'dot seconds', as they are technically known, indicates a point of time to a normal accuracy of one-twentieth part of a second.

RED SWEEP

Some of the studio clocks have been fitted with a red 'sweep' hand which travels steadily round the clock-face, completing each cycle in sixty seconds. This makes possible, among other things, the calculating to the odd second of the time taken for fading a programme in and out, the speed of a 'fade' control being synchronized with the 'sweep' hand of the clock.

Throughout rehearsals, however, a stop-watch is indispensable, for the running time of every number must be checked to the second. Even so, time is inevitably lost or gained when some programmes are actually transmitted, and an over-run of one broadcast can seriously upset the timing of the next. If, for instance, a production has been timed to run for exactly sixty minutes, and the programme that it follows over-runs by three minutes, the producer does not know that he will have to 'cut' something or, if he does, how much, until the red light in the studio tells him that he is 'on the air'. Then he has to get each artist outside the studio as opportunity arises so that he can arrange a 'cut'. Afterwards he must send a note to the band to ensure that they will not play the wrong time where the item has been deleted.

Recitals of gramophone records also demand split-second timing, especially if a complete opera, or some other big musical work, is being reproduced from several double-sided records. There must be no pause while records are being changed.

RURAL UPLIFT AND ENGINEERING

(Continued from Page 8)

lage roads. Repairing these would cost nothing beyond a few hours' manual labour during the slack season. But the results will be a great saving of public funds and enhanced facility for the villages themselves.

The local leader or Patel should have a knowledge of the rudiments of engineering and he can easily direct the operations.

(To be Continued)

Fatal Motor Accident

BANGALORE, Sept. 7.

A fatal motor accident resulting in the instantaneous death of one passenger and serious injuries to four others, took place last night on the Sampangi Tank Road, Bangalore City.

It appears that a bus with five passengers was proceeding along the said road when, it is stated the driver losing control, hit against an electric post as a result of which the bus was badly damaged. The injured persons were removed to hospital one of whom died this morning.—A. P.

MR. P. L. CHUDGAR'S TRIBUTE

Late Manishankar Trivedi

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 7.

Interviewed Mr. P. L. Chudgar made the following statement in appreciation of the services of Sjt. Manishanker Trevedi in the cause of the States People.

"The sudden death of Shri Manishanker Trivedi, the General Secretary of the All-India States Peoples Conference in tragic circumstances has stunned the people of Kathiawar as it must have stunned the people of the States all over India. For the last ten years he had ceaselessly devoted himself to the great cause of the emancipation of the eighty millions of the people of the States had sacrificed his all and ultimately sacrificed his very life in actually advocating the casue which he made dearer than life itself.

"He died at the most critical time in history of the States peoples struggle for liberty when his services were most wanted. His many qualities of head and heart, his devotion to duty his great sense of responsibility, his deep study of the most complicated problems of the States his sincerity purpose and his eloquence inspired thousands of public workers in the States and it is no exaggeration to say that he was one of the devoted and selfless workers of the States who have created the present wonderful awakening amongst millions of the States people and to whom is due the great strength of the States peoples movement, his death leaves a void in the States people movement which will not be easily filled.

Let us all acclaim "Manishanker is dead! Long live Manishanker"! The General Secretary is leaving for Ahmedabad to-night.

Remove Unbearable Burden Of Debts

Mr. Gaikwad's Appeal To Kisans At Dhulia

(From Our Correspondent)

DHULIA, Sept. 7.

In accordance with the appeal of Prof. N. G. Ranga President of the All India Kisan Sabha, the "Kisan Day" was celebrated at Dhulia by workers, peasants and citizens by holding a mass meeting at night near Indra Bhavan theatre under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union and Congress Socialist party. National tri-colour and the red flag were prominently displayed. Mr. Gaikwad presided.

Mr. Nathubhai Parulekar the local labour leader after explaining the significance of the Kisan Day referred to the present political situation in the Bombay Presidency. Congressmen had accepted offices with the avowed object of ameliorating the conditions of peasants and workers. However the limitations of the new constitution were absolutely clear from the very first Congress Budget. The peasants must not be content with whatever little Congress had hitherto been able to give to them.

Mr. Parulekar after explaining some of the demands given in the handbill read out the Manifesto of the A. I. K. C. incorporating all the demands of the peasantry.

Mr. Nandodkar labour leader at Jalgaon brought home to peasants the necessity of development of anti-Imperialist front for the intensification for the struggle for complete National independence.

Subsequently Mr. Sankersingh Thakur and Sali-Vaidya president and Secretary of the city Congress Committee respectively spoke.

Mr. Thakar the president of the Dt. Congress Committee while associating himself generally with the Kisan Day celebrations expressed dissent from some of the demands mentioned in the handbill. He considered the demand for cancellation of peasant debts as 'Impracticable' because he thought that after the repudiation of debts by peasantry, there would be no moneylending agency to help peasants in their distress. He also stressed upon the necessity of peasants becoming courageous and boldly presenting their demands when they were face to face with Government officials.

Mr. Gaikwad in his presidential speech stressed the problem of indebtedness and only removal of this unberable burden he said could lead the peasantry along the paty of progress and poverty. The meeting ended amidst cries of victory to the Red Flag.

KISAN WORKERS ARRESTED

Alleged Seditious Speeches

LAHORE, Sept. 6.

Reports have been received here of the arrest of three Kisan workers from the Jullundhar district. They include Comrades Mangal Singh and Molinder Singh and have been arrested under section 124 A (Sedition) in connection with the alleged seditious speech delivered by them at Kisan meetings held at Lidharkalan and Bandabahadagasly.

A London message says:—A special P and O centenary number is published with Tuesday's issue of "The Times". The President of the Board of Trade contributes the introductory message. The number tells the story of the growth of the organisation.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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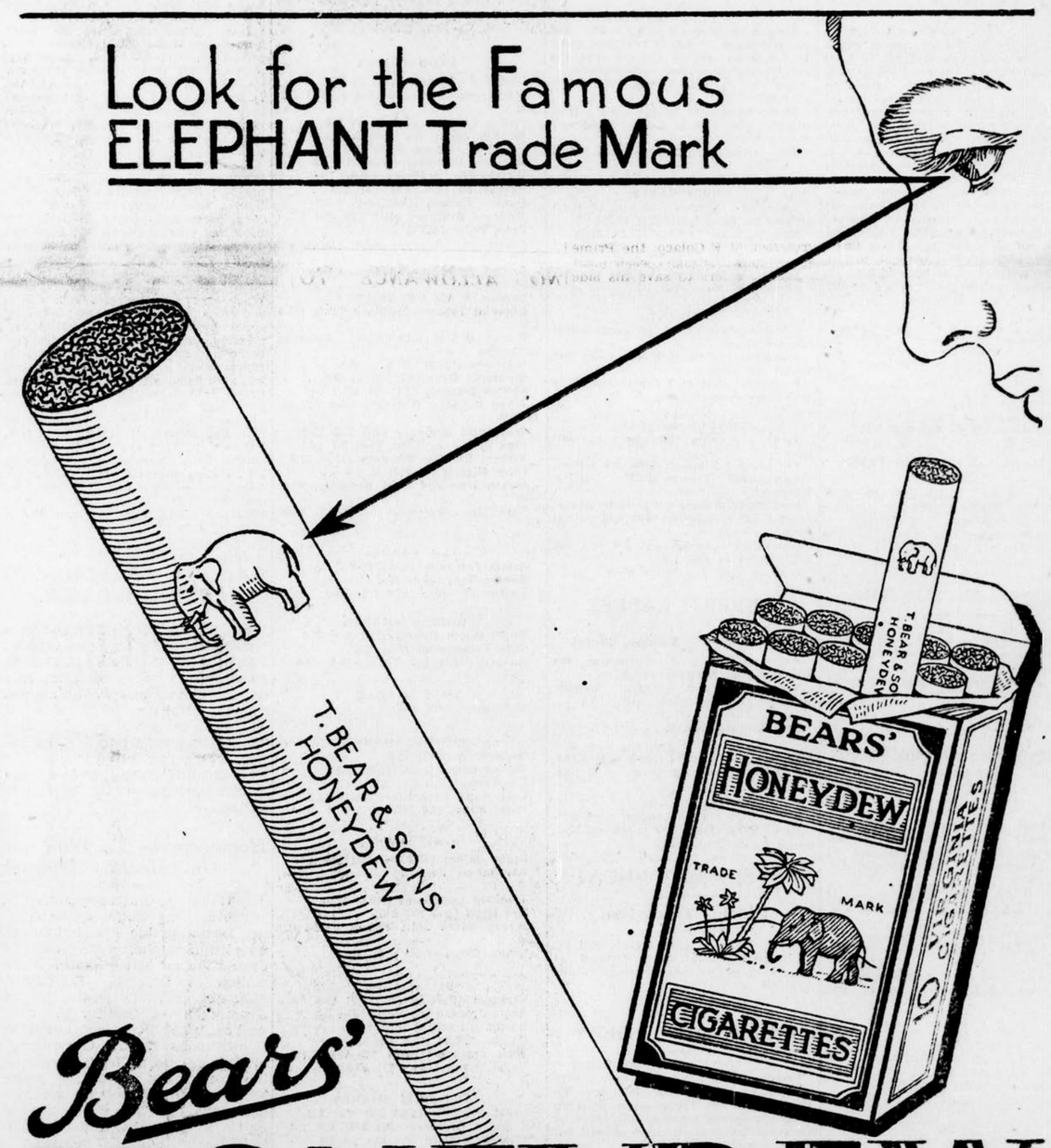

Bears' HONEYDEW

2½ annas for 10
12 annas for 50

H/118

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 20 POINTS DOWN

Gold And Wheat Firm But Silver Quiet

BOMBAY, Sept 8

On Wednesday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton opened steady but closed easy on account of considerable liquidation influenced by the bearish American Bureau report which estimated the cotton crop at 16,098,000 bales.

GOLD FIRM

London gold was firm but silver was quiet.

WHEAT FIRM

Wheat was firm. Base metals were also firm.

SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange displayed easier tendency but later the demand improved on scattered support. Giltedged securities were steady with some business passing.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937
New York, Sept 8

Previous closing	9.24
To-day's opening	9.23
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	9.04
Difference	—.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938
Liverpool, Sept 8

Previous closing	5.38
To-day's opening	5.39
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	5.28
Difference	—.10

BROACH EXPECTATION
New April May Rs. 187

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 8

The release of Bureau figures which placed the production at 16,098,000 bales was construed bearish resulting in considerable general selling and liquidation under which prices steadily fell but at the lower level the market offered better resistance with unfavourable weekly weather report checking further fall.

Trading in December commenced at 9.23 i.e. 1 point lower than previous closing. Prices kept fairly steady on scattered buying with December hovering around 9.26 but on the release of the Bureau report prices fell sharply under general selling and liquidation with December easing to 9.07 and thereafter to 9.04 but some support at this level brought the price back to 9.07.

New York cotton finally closed at 9.04 with a decline of 20 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 8

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (9.25/9.2.) 9.2./5.25
October (9.19/9.18) 9.23/9.22
December (9.2'/9.25) 9.36/9.36

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 8

American October (5.32) 5.37
American December (5.34) 4.39
Sakels November (7.48) 7.51
Sakels January (7.56) 7.59

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept 8

Broach cotton for April may delivery moved between Rs. 191-4 and Rs. 185-8. The closing rate at 11-0 p.m. was Rs. 187-4. The market was weak on account of the bearish American Bureau report.

LOCAL MARKETS CLOSED

Bombay, Sept 8

All local markets were closed today on account of a Jain religious holiday.

Only the cotton market was open at night on account of the American Bureau report.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept 8

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Indian Pekoe higher (3-1) 3-1
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8 1/2) 1-9

JUTE

New Crop September October (£21 paid and sellers) £21 3/4 paid and sellers
Dunlop September (£23) £23 sellers
Lightning September (£21 3/4) £21 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (9 1/8 buyers) 9 1/16 value
Forward July September (9 1/4 paid and sellers) 9 1/8 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay September October (£14 7/8 sellers) £14 7/8 nominal
Linseed Calcutta September October (£15 1/8) £15 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata September (£13) £13 1/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£13 3/8 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, Sept 8

Previous closing	4.95 3/8
To-day's opening	4.95
To-day's closing	4.95 1/16

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, Sept 8

Previous closing	4.95.47
To-day's opening	4.95.30
To-day's closing	4.95.27

FRANC RATE
London, Sept 8

Previous closing	132.94
To-day's opening	132.96
To-day's closing	132.98

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 8

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95.30 and then eased to 4.95.15 on lack of support with the rate thereafter further losing ground.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.95.27.

Franc opened at 132.96 and then slightly weakened to 132.98 otherwise movements were small.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 132.98.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-8 1/8) 1-8 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.032) 10.040
New York on Bombay (37.43) 37.45
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 9.03 1/4
London on Milan (94.20) 94.07
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/8) 1-2 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£260 1/2 buyers £261 1/2 sellers. Steady) £260 1/2 buyers £261 sellers. Steady.)
Lead (£21 7/8 buyers £21 13/16 sellers. Steady) £22 5/16 buyers £22 7/16 sellers. Firm.
Electrolytic Copper (£61 3/4 to £62 3/4) £62 1/4 to £63 1/4
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept 8

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Speculators sold. India bought. Business small. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER
London, Sept 8

Spot	(19 15/16d.) 19 15/16d.
Forward	(19 15/16d.) 19 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD
London, Sept 8

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-3) £7-0-5 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Sept 8

Liverpool Wheat October closed at 106 1/4 as against the previous closing £104 1/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 8

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 104 1/2 and December 105. The market was fairly active on scattered buying and covering influenced by disturbed political situation abroad but prices later eased partially on liquidation. However subsequently the market displayed better tendency.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 8

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.08 3/4. Prices advanced on scattered speculative buying and better outside demand influenced by disturbed political situation abroad with September later rising to 1.09 1/8.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Sept 8

The market was closed.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 8

The market was closed to-day.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept 8

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £91 1/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept 8
2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Loan (£97 3/4) £97 1/4
3 per cent Indian (£91 1/2) £91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115) £115
4 per cent Indian 1943-53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934-59 (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£108) £107 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 1/2) £73 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£99 1/4) £99 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 1/4) £106 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 3/8) £110 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 1/4) £100 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 3/8) £107 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 8
2-30 p.m.

Markets were earlier weaker on Wall Street advices and then ruled steadier. Internationals however fluctuated. Foreigners were steady.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (158-1 1/2) 157-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (67-1 1/2) 66-3
Hydro Electric (£7 1/4) £6 7/8
Musical Industries (21-6) 20-3
Princhin Johnson (42-0) 41-9
Imperial Chemical (37-0) 36-7 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary (70-9) 70-8
Realisation 1930 (£94 1/2) £93
Dunlop Rubber (34-6) 34-0
Unilever Ordinary (41-1 1/2) 40-1 1/2
Ford Motors (27-0) 26-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£80) £79
British American Tobacco (116-10 1/2) 115-0
Carreas A (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (151-3) 149-4 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (30-0) 29-6
Distillers (108-9) 107-6
Bredfords Dyer (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
British Celanese (£7 1/2) £7 1/4
J and P Coates Ordinary (45-7 1/2) 45-10 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (53-1 1/2) 52-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-6) 9-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (30-3) 29-0
Inter Nickels (58 3/8) 55 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (80-0) 77-6
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (22-0) 22-0
Donaro Teas (48-0) 48-0
Empire of India (34-4 1/2) 33-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (39-1 1/2) 38-6
Gule Kelampong (37-6) 36-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (37-9) 37-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (53-9) 52-6
Burma Corporation (17-0) 17-0
Rio Tintos (£20 1/4) £19 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (56-5) 56-3
Rand Mines (£6 7/8) £6 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crow. Mines (£12 3/4) £12 5/8
Association Portland Cements (91-6) 90-0
Trinidad Leaseholds (119-3) 117-6
Sub Nigel (£10 1/8) £10
Spring Mines Split Shares (29-4 1/2) 28-9
Union Corporation (£8) £8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (48-1 1/2) 47-6
Anglo Iranian (86-10 1/2) 83-1 1/2
Burma Oil (126-3) 123-1 1/2
Musical Eagle (13-4 1/2) 12-9
Shell Transport (103-1 1/2) 101-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£44 1/2)) £44 3/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£62 3/4) £61 1/2
L and S Ordinary (£31 3/8) £30 1/4
L N E R Defd (£4 7/8) £4 3/4
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22 3/4) £21 3/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£124 1/2) £124 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£81 1/2) £80 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 8

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 52 1/8) dol 49 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 51 1/2) dol 50
U S Steel Common (dol 101 1/2) dol 96 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 128) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Relatively Steady

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Sept 8

On the Stock Exchange the overnight slump in Wall Street naturally affected the sentiment but dealers did not indulge in any marking down of values. Internationals fluctuated freely and foreigners were depressed, otherwise the market was relatively steady.

In commodities wheat, sugar and base metals rallied on speculative buying induced by general nervousness, but cotton fell on large United States official crop estimate.

Wall Street opened active and irregular and then declined.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Sept 8

Jutes continued to rule steady and a fair turnover took place. Coals opened slightly easier. Towards the close a decidedly steadier feeling appeared and the market closed for speculative stocks at the best of the day. In Teas a fair enquiry continued but business was somewhat restricted. In miscellaneous, Engineering took a turn for the better. Indian Galvanizing and Burn and Company ordy advanced sharply from last levels on good buying enquiry. Speculative leaders, Indian Irons and Burmas were somewhat quieter. Others were more or less unchanged. Government securities ruled steady at lower levels. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and half per cent Government paper five per cent loan 1945/55 120/3 small lot.

Banks: Central 32/8 small lot; Imperial fully paid 1546; Reserve Bank 126/8.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpur 16/4; Cawnpore Textiles 2/14; Dunbar ordy 180; Elgin 122; Kesoram 7/14; New Victoria ordy 1/6.

Coals: Bengal Giridih 2/6; Bokaro and Ramgur 19/8; Burra Dhemo 4/12; Burrakur 17/8; Bhulanbaree 10/6; Deoli 8/1; Dhemo Main 11/8; Equitable 40/12; Ghusick and Muslia 4/4; Katras Jherriah 25/4 small lot; Kalapahari 16/8; New Beerbhoom 16/10; North Damuda 5/6; Raneegunge 38/2; Searsole 4/5; South Karanpura 8/3; Western 4/6; West Jamuri 32/5 ex div; Bengal 341; Borrea 17/8; Jhuruli 2/2; East Indian 25/6; Hurriladih 17/4; Khas Kajora 9/12; Lakurka 9/10; Mundulpore 10/10; Samla 2/15; Standard 35/8; Union 23/10.

Jutes: Albion 207; Bally 180 small lots; Budge Budge 265/8; Cheviot 171; Clive 25/8; Fort Gloster 471 small lots; Hastings pref 110/8; Howrah 52/14; Anglo-India 339 small lot; Champdany 159/8; Dalhousie pref 146/8; Hukumchand ordy 10; Kamarhatty 515; Lansdowne 168; Nuddea 46/4; Orient 163; Waverley 1/13; Lawrence 370; National 22/8; Presidency 4/1.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 11/10; Consolidated Tin 8/8; Indian Copper 3/7; Karanpura Development 18/12; Dalmia Cement pref 101; Bengal Telephone ordy 23/8, Dacca Electric 22; Burn and Company ordy 298; Burn and Company / per cent pref 135; Hukumchand Steel ordy 10/6; Hukumchand Steel Defd 2/10; Indian Iron 53/7; Indian Iron Rights 53, Indian Standard Wagon ordy 54 ex div; Indian Steel and Wire Products defd 490; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy 4/2; Steel Corporation ordy 8/11; British India Corporation ordy 4/2, Indian Cables 15/11; Indian Wood ordy products 28/4; Steuart and Company 1/7; British Burma Petrol 5/15; Assam Saws 1/14; Samastipore Sugar 6/12.

Teas: Banarhat ordy 304; Bishnauth 27/8; Chandypore 116; Hattikhira 27/8; Patraola 1,000; Birpara ordy 307; Dimakusi 24/8; Hansqua 12; Hantapara 392; Tezpore pref 13/8.

Debentures: Four and quarter per cent 1933/41/46 Titaghur Paper Mills 102/8 small lot; seven per cent 1936/51 Mahabir Jute 100/8; seven per cent 1936/51 Mahaswastika Sugar 101.—A. P.

DADOBA PANDURANG PRIZE WINNER

Mr. Wasudeo Jotti Deshpande, a student of the Fergusson College, Poona, won the R. B. Dadoba Pandurang Tarkhadkar gold medal for having secured the highest number of marks in Marathi at the B.A. examination. He came of a poor, poetic family of Sholapur, was a free student in the New English School and a very brilliant scholar of the Fergusson College.

Homoeopaths To Wait On Health Minister

(From A Correspondent.)

The meeting of the Western India Homoeopathic Association has adopted a resolution to lead a deputation on behalf of the Association to Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health in the Government of Bombay in connection with State recognition to Homoeopathy by the Government of Bombay when the Government have decided to recognize Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. The deputation will be led by Dr. R. B. Thakar and Dr. G. B. Patel

Leading-Aircraftsman Green, of the Royal Air Force, dived into the sea at Thanora on Sunday and saved two brothers from drowning. One brother got into difficulties and the other went to his rescue and was also in danger when Green plunged to their rescue.

A special P. and O. Centenary Number is published with yesterday's issue of "The Times London." The President of the Board of trade contributes the introductory message. The number tells the story of the growth of the organisation.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued From Page 6)

big the changes of temperature may be.

White House Press Conferences

Referring to President Roosevelt's Press conferences here is an illustration which suggests that most of his predecessors had come to grief in their relations with journalists.

Here is a cutting from a Buffalo newspaper which declares that White House Press conferences are "hotbeds of mutual irritation." The writer declares that correspondents "have been grumbling for months" at Mr Roosevelt's evasiveness. What particularly irks inquirers is, it appears the President's habit of treating an unwelcome question as a joke. Complaints are also made against "a group of newspapermen few of whom ever ask questions, but await the President's cue to break into cackling laughter."

From external evidence it seems that the writer has been the cause of this "cackling laughter" sufficiently often to make him take a prejudiced view. It has received support from no other quarter that we have seen

What They Say

In the times in which we live wars are not made by soldiers or sailors, or even politicians, but by economics.—General Sir Walter Kirke.

I do not believe that any young animal can be properly trained without discipline and control.—Lord Horder.

The Italians of to-day are completely different from the Italians of thirty years ago.—Signor Mussolini.

Segregation means stagnation to the Arab.—Sir Flinders Petrie.

During the Cambridge omnibus strike it was like Heaven.—The Master of Magdalene.

The run of English teachers cannot forget that a game of football was won, after proper coaching, on the field of Waterloo.—Prof. Ernest Barker.

We have to go back to the first Roman Empire of Augustus to find an Italy like that of to-day.—The Duce.

Catalonia has nothing except bullets to exchange with Franco.—Senor Companys.

GANESHI FESTIVAL

(Continued from Page 6.)

those who cared to be benefited by it.

By no means, however, are the various programmes confined to lectures and speeches. There are the old fashioned "kirtans" and "pravachans". There are concerts, debates, dramatic performances, melas, recitation of ballads and tricks and mimicries. Indeed, nothing which can be called entertainment is taboo. In various places even Muslim, Parsee and Christian speakers as also Harijans are invited to speak. In various localities, women have demanded one or two days exclusively for their programmes, which is a very welcome sign of the times. Who will not regard a chance to listen to Mr. K. P. Khadilkar's discourses on the "Aitereya Upanished" every day for ten days from to-day at the "Nawa Kal" Festival as precious, because his eloquence and erudition has become so rare since his retirement from journalism and public life. Surely the object with which the late Lokamanya set on foot this festival has been amply fulfilled with the march of time.

KHAR RESIDENTS' GRIEVANCE

Memorial To Mr. B. G. Kher

In a memorial presented to the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, say that when the Khar Model Suburb was being built the rate of interest was 6 per cent. R.A., and Government had floated loan on that basis. The residents have entered into contracts with the Government on this basis and even now when the money market is very easy the payment of such heavy rate of interest is a great hardship on the land-lords. It is therefore, suggested that a new loan on the security of buildings be floated in the market at 3 per cent. P.A., and 1|2 per cent be charged for management and 1 1|2 per cent for redemption of principal amount for a period of 25 years or a longer time and 5 per cent including redemption of principal be charged from the land-holder, or Government should stand security and encourage the floatation of Bombay Suburban Building Mortgage Bank on the lines of Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Bombay, and the said concern to pay the Government at once and charge reasonable interest from a land-holder. And further the same concessions be allowed to a private or a public Company started for this object.

Public Service Or Service To Public

WHERE IRAN LEADS IN AIM OF EDUCATION

On Sunday Professor Moulvi of Ismail College, Andheri delivered a public lecture in Urdu in the Neighbourhood Hall, Nagpada, on "The ideal of Muslim Students". In the course of his speech he said: "Our old system of Muslim education in India, which it has become a fashion with us to run down, was better than the present system of education in more than one way. The teachers of old taught not for the sake of money as they do now but for doing good to mankind. The students joined the "Maktabs" not with a view to get a certificate and on the strength of this certificate to secure jobs as they do now but to acquire education for the sake of education. Educated men of the old type were ready to do any kind of work that they could get, to earn a living. They were ready to follow any profession that suited their taste. They had no false notion of their dignity. They faced life with courage and confidence. They never complained of unemployment.

TEACHERS AND PUPILS

"The students of the old system of education came in closer touch with their teachers than the students of the present system do now. They loved their teachers as their parents and the teachers loved them as their children. This had a great effect on the character of the students. Character-building was the principal part of the old system of education.

"To-day things are different. The students enter the school and colleges with no other object in view than acquiring a particular kind of education which can secure them jobs. As long as the jobs were available, the students were satisfied with this kind of education which cost them a good deal of time, money and energy. To-day the jobs are not available and the students are naturally dissatisfied with the education they are receiving.

"For the last twenty years our present system of education has been undergoing changes to suit the altered condition in life. So far, no satisfactory results have been achieved in this direction.

"There is a general cry for the overhauling of the whole system. The prospects do not look very bright. But we still hope for the best.

IRAN'S EXAMPLE

"The Iran university is only four years old and yet it has worked wonders in the course of this short period. It is a one man show but it is a good show. It has adopted a system of education which makes the students feel at every stage in their career that that the sole object of their education is to serve their country. Every educated man enters life with this object in view. It matters little with him whether he becomes a high official or a petty trader, as long as he can serve his country. He never grumbles if he is not able to get a good job. He serves the country to the best of his ability in whatever position he happens to occupy in life. His ideal is service to the country and not necessarily a high position in life.

"Our students' ideal is different. It is public service and not service to the public. Whether the present system of education is good or bad, whether it is going to change for the better or for the worse all the same, our Muslim students, have the advantage of studying our Islamic culture through Arabic and Persian which are taught in schools and colleges as second languages. I appeal to the Muslim students to take full advantage of this opportunity during their college career and go out in the world as representative of Islamic culture. Be nothing but Muslims, true Muslims perfect Muslims. Let this be your ideal in life. If we become good Muslims all our difficulties will be solved."

Mr. Saifazad, the Editor of "Iran Bostin" said that if the Muslims continued to be Muslims there would be no Hindu-Muslim trouble in India.

Dr. Rahman was in full agreement into what Mr. Maulvi had said and in his presidential remarks made a stirring appeal to the Muslim students to follow Mr. Maulvi's advice and go out of schools and colleges as nothing but Muslims.

CONGRESS & MUSLIMS

Propaganda In Jubbulpore

(From Our Correspondent)
JUBBULPORE, (By Mail).

Mr. J. Bukhari, Secretary Muslim Mass Contact Committee, Bombay, and a prominent Labour and peasant leader, delivered a forceful speech at a mass meeting of the Musalmans held here to observe the Palestine Protest Day. He exhorted the audience that the struggle of the people of Palestine was the struggle against the Imperialist forces that wanted them to be fettered. The Palestine issue was not only of the people of Palestine but of all people who were struggling for their national independence. The Muslims in India could only help their brethren in Palestine by developing their struggle for national independence in their own country.

Mr. Bukhari was able to gain acquaintance amongst the Musalmans of Jubbulpore due to his speech on the Palestine Day. As such he, in consultation with the Town Congress Committee, arranged meetings of groups of Musalmans in order to discuss as to what methods should be adopted so as to popularise the Congress programme among the Muslims and draw them nearer to the Congress. The Congress must break through all barriers that came in the way of facilitating the passage of Muslim masses to the Congress. The object of the Muslim Mass Contact Committee was not merely to enrol Muslims as four anna Congress members but also to link up the political propaganda of the Congress with the day-to-day struggle for the redress of the economic grievances of the masses. The speaker said that the great majority of the Muslim population in India consisted of poverty-stricken people.

He told the leaders of the Town Congress Committee that they would be able to tear away the Muslim masses from the present reactionary leadership by demonstrating to the Muslims in action as to how the Congress was fighting for the removal of their economic misery which their leaders were perpetuating.

CONCESSIONS ON B. N. RY. CO., LD.

The attention of readers is drawn to the advertisement of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Co., Ltd., offering Puja Concession Fares, for the current year, for travellers of all classes, whereby passengers will be making considerable savings in fares. The tickets will be obtainable from 2nd October to 1st November (both days inclusive).

Besides the above, the concession for motor cars are offered as under, viz., single fare for return journey from any station to any station over B. N. Railway.

EXTENDING PERIOD FOR SUMMARY SUITS

Bill Before Bombay Assembly

The Minister for Law and Justice will introduce in the Bombay Assembly a Bill to amend the period for limitation for summary suits. It will be in the form of an amendment to the Indian Limitation Act.

The statement of objects and reasons published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" says:—

The period of limitation for summary suits under Article 5 in the First Schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, as amended by Act XXX of 1925, is one year. The Civil Justice Committee had recommended in paragraph 7 of Chapter 41 of its Report that the period of limitation for such suits should be raised to three years. It has been found by experience that the period of limitation of one year is too short and that consequently a large number of suits which could have been filed as summary suits have to be filed as ordinary suits after the period of limitation has expired with the result that the trial of these cases takes a much longer time according to the ordinary procedure. The object of this Bill is to remove this difficulty. A provision is added to exclude suits which may be pending at the date of this Act from the extended period of limitation.

A Daring Robbery

A daring case of highway robbery was reported yesterday to the Police when one Sitaram Sawlaram, a mill worker was relieved of the wages he had received at 5 p.m. from the David Sassoon Mills.

The assailant, one Radhoo Kashiram, it is stated, took up his stand on Ghorepdeo Road and patiently awaited to pounce on one of the mill workers returning to his home after receiving his pay. Unfortunately for Sitaram he was it is alleged, stopped by Radhoo at the point of the knife and Rs. 13 which he had tied up in his lungi for safety was taken away from him. The man shouted out for help and some pedestrians helped to arrest the alleged culprit. He was then handed over to the police.

U. S. Cotton Growers Arrange Protest Meetings

Crop Deterioration In August Less Than Normal

Rains Urgently Needed In Oomra, Punjab And Gujarat Districts

Bombay, Sept. 1.

After considerable delay particulars of the loan and subsidy on the 1937 crop were made known late on August 30th, and while masses of details have been cabled, there is still considerable confusion in most people's minds, state Messrs. Langley and Co. It will be some little time before mail advices can completely clarify the position, but roughly the scheme provides two distinct offers. Firstly, loans of 9 cents a lb. on all grades and staples from Middling 7/8ths upwards, 8 cents a lb. on all grades from Middling upwards and staples from 13/16ths to 7/8ths and 7 3/4 cents a lb. on the lower but tenderable grades. No untenderable grades—that is nothing below Low Middling—are qualified for even the 7 3/4 cent loan. Secondly, the Government offers a subsidy of 3 cents a lb., irrespective of quality, on 65 per cent of farmer's "basic" production. We are advised by our New York agents that this basic production approximates to his 1928 to 1932 crop production. The inclusive average of the 1928—1932 crops is roughly 14 1/2 million bales, so that the subsidy is offered on approximately 9 1/2 million bales. Whether all farmers will accept it with the guarantee it involves to subscribe to next year's crop control plans remains to be seen, but allowing that 10 per cent of farmers will, in all likelihood, refuse, as they have in the past, to control their crops, then roughly 8 1/2 million bales seem likely to qualify for the subsidy.

LOAN ANNOUNCEMENT

From the market's point of view, we consider the most important point of the whole announcement is that the 3 cents subsidy will not be paid unless and until the farmer has sold his cotton and in any case not after July 1st 1938. It seems to us, therefore, that free movement of the crop is thereby greatly encouraged and that the loans will only be taken advantage of if spot prices for the various grades and staples fall at least 50 points below the three loan levels—these 50 points approximating to the carrying charges that would be incurred if the cotton were put in the loans until July 1st 1938.

The medium grades around Strict Low Middling appear to us to have been badly treated as they can only go into the 7 3/4 cent loan. This therefore puts the official difference between Middling and Strict Low Middling 7/8ths and longer at 1 1/4 cents a lb. whereas to-day's commercial difference is only around 60 to 70 points. We feel, therefore, that such medium grades will be pressed for sale with a depressing effect upon the basis.

FREE MOVEMENTS.

Generally speaking, the plan carries out the oft-expressed intentions of Government that the crop should be allowed to find its way freely to both domestic and foreign markets and to this extent will have the approval of all trade interest, apart perhaps from the farmers', who are already arranging protest meetings demanding that the subsidy should be available on 100 per cent and not 65 per cent of the basic production! Some people are never satisfied!

We withhold further comment on the plan pending receipt of further details, but its immediate effect on market values seems likely to be further weakness until prices rest on the loan level, less carrying charges of roughly 50 points.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER.

In the meantime, weather on the whole continues favourable and there are numerous indications that August has shown less than normal deterioration. Messrs. Clement Curtis and Co., have raised their August estimate by roughly 400,000 bales to 16,020,000 bales, and the Bureau of September 8th seems to us likely to show the crop as well maintained, if not slightly increased.

Locally, the resistance to the decline has stiffened very considerably and against a decline in New York over the last fortnight of 110 points or Rs. 25, the Broach contract is only Rs. 12 per candy lower, so that our then dear enough parity has gone another farthing a lb. dearer, putting any export enquiry completely out of the question. With the Liverpool market we are now back to the narrow point of the whole of last season while with New York we are well above that narrow point. So that the straddle interest which we should place at not less than 200,000 bales cannot be feeling particularly comfortable!

A continuation of widespread speculative buying from all parts of the country is almost entirely responsible for the relative firmness and in consequence we consider the local position get unhealthier every day.

LIVELY DEMAND

Apart from a continuance of the lively demand from the domestic industry, spot markets have been very poor. For foreign styles, however, there has been a brisk enquiry covering Californians, ordinary Americans, Egyptians and Africans at ever weakening bases. Since our last Report, Californians have eased from Rs. 125. On to Rs. 110 On, Kampalas and Mwanzas from 135 On and 121 On to 129 On and 113 On respectively and Middling American 1" from 105 On to 95 on.

But we think the real potential danger to local values, both "futures" and "basis", lies in the medium grades from the new American crop. With Strict Low Middling 7/8ths to-day available at 65 On Broach at its present commercial discount under Middling 7/8ths of 60 points, a weakening of its basis to the discount under Middling 7/8ths set by the loan plan of 125 points would place it at roughly Rs. 50 On Broach April/May—a basis more than competitive with Indian staple styles both old and new crops.

For satisfactory crop development rains are now an urgent necessity in the Oomra, Punjab and Gujerat districts where wilting is widely complained of. However, the forecast is for a resumption of monsoon conditions and it is to be hoped it is not long delayed.

We still look for a continuation of the decline and would delay both purchases and straddle operations.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—See nothing left for bearish views. Recommend accumulating purchases on declines.

Liverpool.—Market steadier on trade calling, pre-Bureau short covering and continued rains. Bureau generally expected around 1,57,00,000 bales. Sentiment very mixed.

Liverpool.—Advance owing to too much rain in Mississippi and Louisiana and less favourable political outlook in Europe. Lancashire yarn market improving.

New York.—Liverpool and Far-East good buyers with pre-Bureau covering. Hedges light. New York Cotton Exchange members average guess 1,58,00,000 bales.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Advance owing to too much rain in Mississippi and Louisiana owing to less favourable political outlook in Europe Lancashire yarn market improving.

Wheat:—Advance owing to nervousness of parties who are short owing to unfavourable political outlook sellers are very cautious it is hard to say if top has been reached.

New York:—Average Members New York Exchange estimate 15872000.

Rumours American Cotton Cooperative Association estimate crop 15884000.

Short covering some investment buying studying market pending estimate which expected about 15 3/4 million cloth markets dull continuous rain Central Eastern belt causing some concern expect full report with increased hedging imminent look for better buying basis.

Southern selling and liquidation absorbed by trade buying and covering weakness of securities ignored October longs transferred to distant months average of Members of New York Exchange estimate crop at 15872000 bales prefer buying on declines only.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 7.

October	9.26
December	9.24
January	9.23
March	9.40
May	9.48
July	9.55
Middling Spot	9.46

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 7.

October	9.22
December	9.31
January	9.35
Middling Spot	9.32
11-00 a.m. Ranges.—	
October	9.24/9.24
December	9.24/9.22
January	9.26/9.26
Noon Call.—	
October	9.21
December	9.19

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 7.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	81,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

September	5.34
October	5.33
November	5.33
December	5.35
January	5.38
February	5.40
March	5.43
April	5.45
May	5.47
June	5.49
July	5.52
August	5.53
Middling Spot	5.55
10-10 a.m. quotations.—	
October	5.30
January	5.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 7

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
September	8.66
F.G.F. Spot	9.00

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	4.66
Fine (Good staple)	4.81
Superfine (Good staple)	4.96
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	4.70
Superfine (No 1 staple)	4.84
Choice (No 1 staple)	4.93
BENGAL—	
Good	3.79
Fully Good	3.89
Fine	4.04

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 7.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. sellers	9 1/8

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, Sept. 8

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co. 18 Sarafa Bazar Indore City).

Wheat seeds and cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 28 29
Wheat Pissi Rs. 25 27
Wheat Malwi Rs. 26 27
Gram Rs. 15 18
Jawar Rs. 16 17
Tilseeds Rs. 36 40
Linseeds Bold Brown Rs. 30 31
Oil Cakes Rs. 11 12
Cotton seeds Rs. 10 11
Dhana Rs. 36 37
Ajavan Rs. 17 18
Moog (Green) Rs. 32 34
Moog (Black) Rs. 20 22
Naka Rs. 10 12
Joungari Rs. 22 24
Chilies Rs. 65 70
Ghee Rs. 200 278
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 75 86
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 73 80
Cotton Broach opening per candy of 784 lbs. 188
Cotton Broach closing per candy of 784 lbs. 167/4
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10
Wheat flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs Rs. 11
Wheat flour Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 8/12
Wheat flour Chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 3/4

Satan per than:—
Hukumchand Rs. 4
Indore Malwa Rs. 4/3
Kalyanmal Rs. 4/2
Rajakumar Rs. 3/12
Hira Mills Rs. 3/12
Binod Rs. 4

Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills Rs. 30
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Rs. 68
100 Indore Malwa Debentures Rs. 87
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. Rs. 210
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (ordy) Rs. 111
100 Kalyanma Mills Ltd. (pref) Rs. 118
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. Rs. 95
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. Rs. 34
100 Binod Mills Ltd. Rs. 130
500 Hira Mills Ltd. Rs. 520
25 Indore Premier Co-operative Bank Ltd. Rs. 10
25 Indore Premier Co-operative Press Rs. 6
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. Rs. 34
10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd Rs. 11
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. Re. 1.

Bullion:—
Gold Bar per tolas Rs. 35
Silver Bar per 100 tolas Rs. 51
Nazarana Rs. 7
Gali Farack Rs. 2/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 7.

Spot	19 15/16
Forward	19 15/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 7.

London Gold bars fine per oz £7/0/3

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Sept. 7.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 7.

I. T. London on:—	
New York (closing rate)	4.95.47
Paris	132.94
Berlin	12.34 3/4
Madrid	75.00
Amsterdam	8.98 5/8
Brussels	29.34 1/2
Milan	94.18
Berne	21.57 1/4
Prague	141.87

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Sept. 7.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton September sellers	£13/0/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Sept-Oct. sellers	£15/2/6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton September sellers	£15/11/3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. c.i.f. ton Sept-Oct. sellers	£14/7/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Sept-Oct. nominal.	£14/17/6

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 7.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan-Feb. sellers	40/4 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels October sellers	45/6
Wheat South Australian parcels September sellers	42/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 7.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt September paid buyers	28/10 1/2
Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. Oct-Dec. pair buyers	28/10 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Sept. 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	9 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 7.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/4
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£77 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£91 1/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£73 7/16
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£99 7/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£107 3/8
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£13 /8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£99
National Bank of India	£40 1/2
P. and O. Banking corporation	£9 3/4

JUMPING RISE IN COAL SHARES

Calcutta Stock Exchange Review

Calcutta, Sept. 3.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report:—

COAL.

This section continued to present an animated appearance. The Macneill group of collieries commanded the heaviest support. A jumping rise in the price of West Jamuria has been the conspicuous feature of the week's trading. The rate was pushed up to Rs. 31/12 from Rs. 21 during the week the closing being in the region of 30/8. It passes our comprehension how the present spurt is in keeping with the actual trading conditions. As indicated in our previous issue the present spurt is barely genuine, it is more of a speculative nature. The atmosphere is at present surcharged and so it is not surprising if a further rise of a couple of Rupees is yet in store. There can be no justification for the present abnormal high levels of prices. Equitable in sympathy with West Jamuria rise found a good deal of support as the price was pushed up to 42/6 from 37 during the close of the period under review. The closing price was 41/6. Mundulpore attracted a good deal of attention the price paid was up to Rs. 10/8 Ex. Div. Hurriladih were a comparatively subdued market as they were no better than 16/-. East Indian Coal moved on to 25/4 Union Coal were good at 24/8, Bengal Coal recorded a rise of about Rs. 10, business being done round Rupees 345. Burrakur were a strong feature round 17/4, Bokaro Ramgarh were well supported round 19/10. Dhemo main collieries came in for large support round Rs. 11/4. New Beerbhoom were quoted at 17/6, Deoli at 7/10, Central Kurkend at 10/12, Khas Kajora at 10/2, Standard 35, Raneegunj at 38/12, North Damuda at 5, South Karanpura at 8, Kalapahari at Rs. 16/8 Bhalgora were done at 4/2, Aldih at 4, Burra Dhemo at 3/12, Churulia at 2/3, New Teturya at 3/12, Parasea at 1/15, Ondol at 10, Nazira 9/4. Pench Valley were marked at 39/8, Amalgamated at 27/4

JUTE.

This section was more or less neglected as attention has mainly been focussed on the local shares section. Jute shares have displayed a little more strength though the market is not inclined to attach importance to the talk of reviving the working hours agreement. The healthy sentiment is due to an improved commodity market. Adamjee were taken at 11/12. Agarpara at 18, Birla done at 18/14, National at 21/14, Clive at 24/8, Northbrook at 38, Nuddea at 24/8, Reliance at 63. In higher priced denominations Anglo-India were marked at 330, Kamarhatty at 502 Ex Div., Kanknarrah at 386 Ex Div. Bally and Barnagore were respectively quoting 173 and 131. Champdany were recorded at 152, Fort William at 234, Union at 360, Gourepore at 550, Delta at 365, New Central at 288, and Howrah 51.

COTTON.

Business in this section was somewhat overshadowed by the activity in Coal section. Kesoram were a firm feature at Rs. 7/14, New Victoria Ord. changed ands at 1/5. Dunbar were marked at 163, Elgin ord. at 117, Benares Cotton and Silk were recorded at 0/13/0.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extremely quiet conditions prevailed with business in the leading stocks on a restricted scale. Indian Iron and Steel fluctuated between 50/2 and 50/12. Indian Steel and Wire Products found buyers at the current prices. The investors are requested to pick up these shares as the concern will be in a position to show at least thrice the amount of manufacturing profits shown last year. The trading conditions are very rosy. We predict huge potentialities in the working of this concern. The investors can safely rely on earning six percent dividend on the current prices. Deferreds are quoted at 475, Ordinaries at 645. It is extremely difficult to get these shares when needed. Genuine investors are reluctant to part with their holdings in view of an illuminous future. Those who believe in the prosperity of steel industry for some years to come should not miss this opportunity of picking up the shares at the prevailing prices. Indian Standard Wagon were in request at Rs. 54. Hukum chand Electric were done at 10/2, Deferred at 2/9, Steel Corporation ord. were easy at 8/10, Preference at 88. In Minings Burma Corporation were a declining market price varying between 11/7 and 11/10, Consolidated Tin firmed up to Rs. 8, the closing rate being 7/14, Tavoy Tin found buyers in the region of 3/2, Indian Copper were good at 3/7, Rhodesian Copper at 2/12. Dalmia Cement ord. were priced at 1/3 premium, Deferred at 3/2, Indian Malleable casting Deferred were good at Rs. 2. B.I.C. ord. were a strong feature at 4/1, Indian Wood Products done at 28/4. Kalimpong Ropeway at 13/14, Macfarlane Defd. at 3/2. In oil shares British Ceylon Corporation hardened up to 6/4, B. B. Petroleum were weak at 5/11. In sugar section Carew were ruling at 16, Murree Brewery at 15/4, Ryam at 20, Raza at 12/10. Bengal Telephone ord. moved up to Rs. 24, India General were easy at 117. Titaghur Paper Defd. were done at 9/12, Dunlop Rubber ord. hovered round Rs. 18, Reserve Bank remained unchanged at 126

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names	Latest prices
London Nigerian Tin Co. Lhd	£0 10 3
Guest Keen & Nettlefold	1 15 6
Turner and Newall	4 10 9
Associated Elec. Industries	2 8 6
Attock Oil	1 14 9
Associated Portland Cement	4 12 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Ord.	2 3 9
Castlefield (Klang)	0 5 0
Beira Railways	1 11 6
United Oilfields of Trinidad	0 14 5
Marconi International Marine	1 17 6
Western Union Telegraph	dol 45.00
General Electric Ordinary	4 5 9
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	0 19 3
Perak Hydro Elec. Ordinary	1 7 9
International Rly. of C. America	dol 6.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 18 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 8 0
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	2 4 0
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 14 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	1 7 0
Indian Copper Corpn. Ord.	0 5 0
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 24.00
American Radiator	dol 19.00
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	dol 60.50
American Can Company	dol 102.00
General Foods Corporation	dol 35.50
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 12 0
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ld.	0 6 0
Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigerian) Ltd.	0 11 9
Mawchi Mines Ltd.	3 6 0
Messina (Transvaal) Co. Ltd.	1 3 9
Capital Securities Trust units	0 9 9
Trust of Bank and Insurance shares	1 0 3
Trust of Bank Share units XD	0 19 0
Trust of Insurance Share units	1 1 9
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 2
	53 p.c. p.a.

Hyderabad To Delhi By Air

Internal Service In State Also

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Sept. 7.

A report received here from Hyderabad (Deccan) says:—

A scheme for a regular Air Mail Service from Begumpet Aerodrome to Delhi is nearing completion.

Arrangements for starting an internal Air Mail Service in the State from Hyderabad to Warangal and Aurangabad is also progressing. It is expected that the services will be started early next year.

His Exalted Highness's Government has already deputed a batch of young men for training in aviation and ground engineering at Willingdon Air Station, New Delhi.

They have also ordered two British 'planes which will arrive shortly. The aristocracy of Hyderabad (Deccan) is taking keen interest in aviation.

LANDSLIP BLOCKS RY. LINE

BILASPUR, Sept. 8.

The District Transportation Officer, B N R wires:—

"At about 17/30 hours yesterday, at mile 668/445 between Goberwahi and Dongi Buzurg, a landslip occurred in the cutting, blocking the track and causing damage to the track. This has necessitated the transhipment of passengers of 28 down. Transhipment will continue till through running is restored which is expected by 24 hours to-night.

Crop Conditions In Broach District

(From Our Correspondent)

BROACH (By Mail).

Reports from all the Talukas in Broach District indicate scarcity of rains. If it does not come all the seeds that were sown late owing to heavy rains in the earlier months of the monsoon would dry up. It is learnt that if within the next week it does not rain sufficiently, the prospects of the crops are nil.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN SURAT

(From Our Correspondent).

SURAT, Sept. 8.

From last evening the sky was cloudy and it rained during the whole night. The fall was about three inches, and it is still raining. The River Tapti is flowing with flood water at a level of 80 feet which is due to heavy rainfall towards Khandesh and Burhanpore areas.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8-9-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.021 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 84.8 degrees 0.2 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.0 degrees 1.5 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 217 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 35 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.11 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.53 inches

Total rainfall during the year 55.28 inches

Weather remark: Rain and squally.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-9-37.

At 8-7 .m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.93 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.73 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3625 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 6h 29 mts. (I.S.T.) on Wednesday, the 8th September 1937.

BROACH TO WORK OUT PROHIBITION

Dr. Chandulal Has Plan Ready

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH. (By Mail)

The announcement in the Assembly that the Government of Bombay have selected Vagra and Jambusar Talukas of this District for the Prohibition Plan has delighted Congress workers.

Dr. Chandulal Desai, President, District Congress Committee had prolonged discussion with the Hon. Minister on the proposed prohibition experiment. He returned to the city after attending at Bardoli the meeting of the Reception Committee of the Haripura Congress.

Dr. Chandulal Desai has a sound scheme ready for making the experiment a success. He is summoning all the Congress workers of the District for a Conference. Sjt. Rajendra Desai of Sevashram fame who is even to-day working for prohibition among the Bhils of Amod and he is in charge of the arrangements for the Conference.

Baroda territory is adjecent to some villages of these Talukas. Port Kavi of Jamusar Taluka is on one side of the Bay of Cambay. On the opposite side are Khambayat and Bhavnagar.

Dr. Chandulal will correspond with the responsible officers of all the three States and he seems to be sure of the support of the workers of Baroda Prajamandal and youths of Bhavnagar.

Public meetings will be held at each and every village of the Talukas. For propaganda work Cinema shows and Magic Lantern slides will be made available. Leaflets will be freely distributed and posters will be posted. In short, these Talukas will be flooded with all the literature on prohibition at the disposal of the Congress Committee.

To realise total prohibition two impediments will have to be faced. The one is illicit distillation and the other is smuggling of liquor. Committees will be appointed at all the villages. A supervisor for every group of five or seven villages will look after the work of the Committees under his control. Over and above these, Secret Service will be organised.

At times, illicit distillation takes place in fields and under the bushes of big trees. The members of the Secret Service are expected to collect and forward all the information about the same.

There is every possibility of smuggling the liquor through the Rajpipla State territory by the Narbuda River. To prevent the same a keen watch will always be kept on the river bank.

CO-OPERATION FROM MUSLIMS

The Muslim Community of the District with whom Dr. Chandulal has maintained the best relations since he began the Congress work in this District some fifteen years ago, is willing to support him through the strenuous task ahead. He seems to have received promises of their best help on behalf of some prominent Muslim leaders of the District.

In the event of the above scheme being successful Dr. Chandulal is likely to request the Hon. Minister for Health and Excise to extend the experiment to the whole of the District of Broach.

WORK ON "ABATTOIR" SUSPENDED

LAHORE, (By Mail).

L. Ganpat Rai, Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, who is on his way to Bannu in the course of a statement to the press said:

"On my way to Bannu I took the opportunity to study the situation arising out of the construction of the abattoir in Lahore Cantonment. This morning (2nd Sept.) I visited the site of the abattoir and found the place altogether deserted. No coolie or mason was working there. There was only a small body of police who were in mufti. Here in Lahore I met public men from among Hindus as well as non-Hindus and I found them ready for a fight to the bitter end as they put it. People are waiting for the result of the interview which H. E. the Viceroy has granted to the Nationalist Party in the Central Assembly."—A.P.

PROTEST AGAINST LAHORE "ABATTOIR"

Telegrams to the Viceroy and the Punjab authorities concerned in the matter have been sent protesting against the "Abattoir" in Lahore Cantonment by the following bodies:—

Bombay Jain Swayamsevak Mandal, Pydhonie

Nagpur Jain meeting held at Mahavir Bhawan, Itwari

Shravak and Meshri Mahajans of Patdi.

Bombay Grain Dealers Association.

C. P. WANTS COUNCIL SECRETARIES

Seven Likely Candidates

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Sept. 7.

It is understood that in case the Congress Party in this Province decides to appoint Parliamentary Secretaries when it meets on September 9, the undermentioned seven M.L.A.'s will be selected as secretaries: Mr. Khandekar of Jubbulpore, Mr. Premshanker Bhagat of Damoh, Thakur Pyarelal of Raipur, Mr. Sambhajirao Gokhale, of Amraoti Mr. M. P. Kolhe of Yeotmal, Mr. Agnibhoj of Narsinhpur and Mr. V. M. Jakatdar of Bhandara.

It is understood that the concensus of opinion in the party favours appointment of Parliamentary Secretaries.

KHAKAR TRIBESMAN ARRESTED

For Alleged Possession Of Unlicensed Arms

QUETTA, Sept. 8.

The Quetta Police have arrested one Dadgul of Sanzakhel Khakar tribe in connection with the alleged possession without licence of one revolver, six rounds of ammunition and a dagger. The Police assisted by levies, searched his residence at Nazozai village, near Yaru, and are reported to have recovered three country made muzzle-loading guns. He has been challaned under the Arms Act.—A. P.

ENQUIRY INTO BIHTA DISASTER

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

Answering supplementaries arising out of the Government's decision to institute a judicial enquiry into the Bihta disaster, Sir Sultan Ahmed stated in the Central Assembly to-day, that the High Court Judge, who would conduct the enquiry, had not yet been appointed.

A member asked: "Will the enquiry be open and public?"

Sir Sultan: "I don't know. It depends entirely on the judge".

Question: "Will the judge be free to conduct an open enquiry?"

Answer: "Yes. He will be quite free also to invite evidence"

Sir Sultan added that as regards relief to victims, the question would be considered immediately after the report of the Judicial Enquiry was received.—A. P.

MUSLIM LEAGUE BRANCH AT SIMLA

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

A Muslim meeting under the auspices of the Muslim Youth League was held in the Juma Mosque on Saturday night. Syed Ghulambhik Nairang M L A., presided over it. About eight thousand men attended. Mr. Jinnah made a speech trying to dispel what he called misunderstandings created by the Congress regarding the Muslim League. Maulana Zafaralikhan translated Mr. Jinnah's speech in Urdu.

The meeting passed two resolutions expressing full confidence in Mr. Jinnah's leadership and appointing a committee of leading Simla gentry including Peerzadah Zakaullah, the convener for formally organising the Simla Muslim League. These resolutions were unanimously carried.

Bihar Assembly Passes Famine Relief Fund Bill

PATNA, Sept. 8.

The Bihar Assembly passed today the Famine Relief Fund Expenditure Bill, 1937.

According to the Bihar Famine Relief Fund Act of 1936, certain sums had to be paid annually from this fund. When it fell below its fixed balance of Rs. 10 lakhs, it was not within the competence of the Legislature, as then constituted to provide that such payments should be charged on the revenue accruing after April 1, 1937. The present Bill provides that payment charged on the revenue should be made to save the necessity of annual appropriations

ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY

The Assembly also passed the Bihar Entertainments Duty Bill, 1937. According to this, payments for admission not exceeding annas 2 should be exempt from Entertainment Duty. On the other hand payments for admission exceeding Rs. 4 should be subject to higher duty and duty in such cases would be Re. 1.—United Press.

Competition For "Deva Puraskar"

The General Secretary, Virendra Keshava Sahitya Parishad, Orchha State, Tikamgarh wires:

"To facilitate the intending competitors for the Deva Puraskar and on the representation made of certain authors, the last date for the submission of the Kariboli Poetical Works (eleven copies) has been extended to September 13, 1937."

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1937

Site For Haripura Congress Session Chosen

Jawaharlal To Lay Foundation Of Congress Nagar On Dasara Day

Providing For All Conveniences For 500,000 People

NEW PLATFORM AT MADHI RY. STATION TO MEET RUSH

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, is expected to lay the foundation of the Congress Nagar at Haripura on the Dasara Day, the 15th of October.

The next session of the Indian National Congress, unlike the previous sessions including the Faizpur session, is expected to be both unique and novel. The Farmer of Shegaon, though hundreds of miles away, is in direct charge of all supervision of the construction of the "Bamboo Nagar" as also with other matters connected with the next session, in so far as it concerns the Reception Committee. Finding that the first village session at Faizpur was an outstanding success, Mahatma Gandhi is going to introduce several other new features this time. As far as possible the Haripura session will make the hundreds of thousands who visit the place witness and even experience all the good things of rural life. Efforts are being made to provide the guests with all that is best, which could be obtained in a good well-organised village. As far as possible things from outside will not be imported.

SITE ON BANKS OF TAPTI.

The site selected for the construction of the Congress Nagar or the "Bamboo City" is just on the banks of the Tapti river. It lies two miles long alongside the river banks. About 700 acres have been acquired by the Reception Committee which upto to-day has 1,100 members on it. The land was used as grazing ground, and was not under cultivation. It is a plain plateau, a bit slanting towards the river.

Mr. Ramdas Gohati, an Engineer, who was serving in the Punjab and who was in charge of construction of the Tilak Nagar at Faizpur has been entrusted with the work of construction, and he is to-day at Wardha consulting Gandhiji about the construction and other plans. He has already drawn out the plans, which are awaiting Gandhiji's approval.

The rainy season is on now and the construction will begin on the Dasara Day—the day considered to be very auspicious for commencing big ventures. The Office of the Reception Committee, which is at present located at Bardoli, will be shifted on to the site from October 1. On the day when the construction will begin, it appears that the Reception Committee intends to invite Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to lay the foundation, after the usual Flag Salutation ceremony.

The Congress Reception Committee has already appointed a Committee of four persons including the General Secretary to collect all the material necessary for construction. The artistic side of the construction will be in the hands of Sjt. Nandalal Bose, who will be assisted by two Gujerat artists, namely, Messrs. Kanu Desai and Ravishanker Raval

RY. STATION FACILITIES.

The nearest railway station to the Congress site is Madhi, a station on the Tapti Valley Railway. It is 11 miles away From Bardoli it is 13 miles, from Navsari 30 miles and from Kim 25 miles away. The distance at present is being covered either by foot or by bullock carts or cars. Arrangements will be made for bus services during the Session. The Railway authorities are making special arrangements at the Madhi station, constructing a new platform etc., to meet the rush that will be there. In this connection a representative of the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities saw Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel yesterday, and asked for time for an interview with the officials of the B. B. and C. I. who wanted advice in the matter of special railway arrangements.

As regards water supply the Reception Committee intend to sink three wells in the river bed and pump water, which will suffice for the five lakhs of people that are expected to attend the session. Plans are being prepared for the distribution of water and the layout of pipes.

COWS' MILK FOR ALL

The Congress Nagar at Haripura will contain a big cows' shed where hundreds of cows will be kept and only cow's milk will be supplied at Haripura. Workers were busy making arrangements for the supply of cows' milk, and many peasants have come forward to extend their help.

All shops or hotels in Haripura will be controlled by the Reception Committee, and only those things that will be prescribed by the Reception Committee will be allowed to be sold there No non-vegetarian food will be available at Haripura.

LIGHTING ARRANGEMENTS.

As regards lighting the Reception Committee were examining the comparative cost of lighting through electricity and through kitson lamps. In all probability they might decide in favour of installing a dynamo and have their own electric power.

So far no donations have been asked for. Only members were being enrolled. the membership fee being Rs. 25. More than 1,100 have already been enrolled, and more were being enrolled everyday. Those in Bombay who would like to become members of the Reception Committee could do so by seeing Mr. Dayabhai Patel, Purushottam Mansion, opposite the Opera House

DR. KHAN SAHEB RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

A telegram conveying hearty congratulations to Dr. Khan Saheb, Premier, N. W. F. P. Assembly, has been sent by Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Satyamurti, Jogendrasingh, Dr. Deshmukh, Hussainbhai Laljee, Raghbir Narainsingh, Sheodas Daga, Satnarain Sinha and Dr. Lahiri Chaudhari

STUDENTS GO ON STRIKE

Protest Against Fines For Absence From Physical Training

LUCKNOW, Sept. 8.

One thousand five hundred students of the Lucknow Christian College went on strike this morning due to alleged imposition of heavy fines on some of them for not having attended compulsory physical training.

Picketing continues, and the classes have been deserted.

A Committee of the Students' Federation has put the demands of the students before Dr Wellons the Principal. If the demands are accepted, the strike will be called off. One of the demands is that the fines imposed on students previously should not be collected A.P

Ahmedabad Address To Pt. Jawaharlal

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 6.

There is considerable resentment among the tenants, shop employees and States Peoples' Associations because the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has turned down their proposal to present a joint address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he visits this city.

A similar proposal met with the same fate, when the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister was here and the associations wanted to present a joint address.

Flood Havoc In Bilaspur

Relief Measures Adopted By Government

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR: September 8.

In a Press Note it is stated by the Provincial Government that although there was fortunately no loss of life but over 2,000 houses collapsed in 55 villages in the Bilaspur district due to floods along the Mahanadi in the last month which caused a considerable amount of damage to property, live-stock and crops in the villages. In Sheorinaryan 24 houses fell down, the out-houses of the dak bungalow were damaged and there was 18 inches of water in the police station-house Relief parties were organised and arrangements made for the free distribution of grain to the distressed. Bamboos are being supplied from the Government forests for the reconstruction of houses and free grazing of cattle will be permitted in Government forests where necessary Enquiries with a view to suspension of land revenue are in progress An additional allotment of money for taccavi has been placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner.

TASHI LAMA ON WAY TO TIBET

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

It is reported from Lhasa that Tashi Lama has actually left Chinese territory and is on his way to Tibet.—A.P.

Dam Bursts In Hunza River Due To Collapse Of Cliff

Fields Damaged: Suspension Bridge Washed Away: 23 Persons Drowned

SIMLA, September 8.

Twenty-three persons are reported to have been drowned and several cultivated fields damaged owing to the collapse of a cliff at Ph[illegible]r in Nagar on September 5, according to a message from Gilgit.

As a result of the collapse the river Hunza was blocked by a dam 150 feet thick which burst yesterday morning The Tashot suspension bridge has been washed away and extensive damage is felt to be inevitable in Hunza valley.

DR. SUBBARAYAN FOR ENGLAND

MADRAS, Sept. 7.

Dr. P. Subbarayan, Minister for Education proceeds to Allahabad on September 18, according to present arrangement and he flies from there to London. He is reaching London on September 25, when the Indo-British trade talks are expected to be resumed. It has been held unnecessary for the Minister to resign, as there is nothing in the Act to prevent a minister leaving India.

Dr. Subbarayan expects to return to Madras by the end of October.—A. P.

JOGESH CHATTERJI JOINS CONGRESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 7.

Mr. Jogesh Chandra Chatterji, the Kakori Conspiracy Case convict, who was recently released from the Naini Central Prison under the Congress Government's orders, has now joined the Congress by becoming a 4-anna member of the same here at Lucknow.

REVENUE MINISTER FOR BIJAPUR

The Hon'ble Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Revenue, Rural Development and Agriculture, will proceed to Bijapur on Thursday, September 9 and return to Poona on Sunday, September 12.

TRIBESMEN CARRY OUT PEACE TERMS

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

It is stated that the Mahsud tribesmen have complied with the Government of India's peace terms as far as the terms relate to them.

They have handed in all the rifles demanded by them.—A.P.

It is understood that the Bihar Ministry will shortly pass orders restricting the use of section 30 of the Police Act, relating to licences for processions, only to exceptional circumstances.

SIND CONGRESS COMMITTEE

KARACHI, Sept. 6.

The Sind Provincial Congress Committee met at Larkana to-day and adopted nearly a dozen resolutions, condemning the dispatch of Indian troops for imperialistic purposes and calling upon the Government of India to withdraw the same, and supporting Gandhiji's demand of the release of Andaman political prisoners and the closing of the Andamans penal settlement.

Another resolution urged the release of Hansraj, popularly known as "wireless," and the removal of restriction imposed on Moulvi Ubedallah's entry into India.

It was further decided to hold the Assembly Programme Conference at Sukkur on October 2, under the presidentship of Rais Alimohammed Murrey, and the Political Conference at Mirpurkhas during Christmas.

"Gandhi Week" has been fixed to be celebrated from September 24 to 2nd October, which will be celebrated with great eclat this year.—United Press.

PREMIER'S ADVICE TO SIND POLICE

KARACHI, Sept. 7.

"Under the new conditions created by Provincial Autonomy all of us are servants of the people and not masters. This point must never be absent from our mind and must be particularly impressed upon all your subordinates". Thus observed Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Chief Minister addressing a conference of officers of the Police Force this morning.

Hhe continued: "The whole Police Force of this Province must live up to the high traditions of the Force in England. There, the ideal of Police Force is service of the people and courtesy to the public in every way. For this reason they have won esteem and affection of the entire people. This should also be the ideal of the Police Force in this Province. Service of the people must be your first and foremost consideration. Courtesy to the public must be particularly impressed on the subordinate ranks of the Force".—United Press

VICEROY INVITES BHULABHAI

(From Our Correspondent),

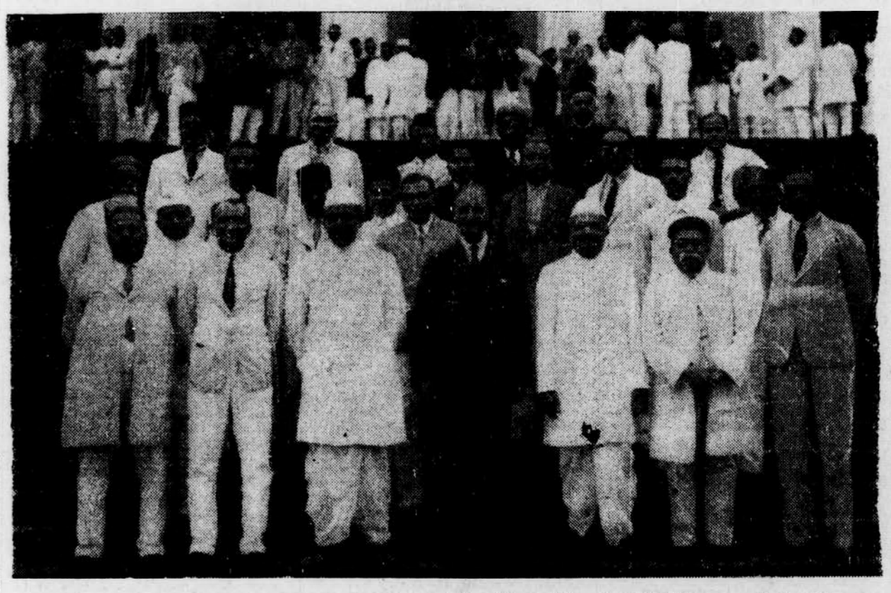
SIMLA, Sept. 8.

I understand that at Viceroy's invitation the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, met His Excellency last evening and had a long talk.

This seems to be in pursuance of the Viceroy's desire to be in close personal touch with leaders of the parties in the Assembly.

Mr. Jinnah and Sir Leslie Hudson have already had interviews with the Viceroy. It is expected that other leaders including Mr. Satyamurti will be similarly invited during the next few days.

Mr. R. S. Joshi, of Dombivli, and Mr. Gokhale, of Kalyan, have won the bridge tournament held at Thana under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Indian Institute.



Bombay Solicitors gave a tea party to the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Tuesday evening. Group taken on the occasion.

Edgar Wallace' Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE • *THE SWISS HEADWAITER*

FROM THE PEAK OF A SNOW-COVERED HILL, DONAVAN POINTS OUT THE RAILROAD TRACKS ----
THEY'RE ON THAT TRACK SOMEWHERE, WADE - ON A HANDCAR! AN' MARGARET IS WITH THEM!
I SEE THEM, DONAVAN! - SEE--OVER THERE ON THAT SECOND LOOP!
LYMAN ANDERSON
THE WAY THIS TRACK CURVES, IT'LL TAKE US HOURS TO GET OUTA HERE!
FROM NOW ON WE'LL MAKE TIME -- IT'S ALL DOWNHILL!
SLOW IT DOWN--WE'RE GOIN' TOO FAST!
I--- CAN'T!

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